

Ministry of the Solicitor General

Annual Report 1983

Ontario Police Commission / Ontario Provincial Police

Ontario Police Arbitration Commission / Office of the Fire Marshal / Office of the Chief Coroner
Forensic Pathology / Centre of Forensic Sciences/ Emergency Planning

Annual Report of the Ministry of the Solicitor General

Year Ending December 31, 1983



The Honourable George W. Taylor, Q.C.
SOLICITOR GENERAL

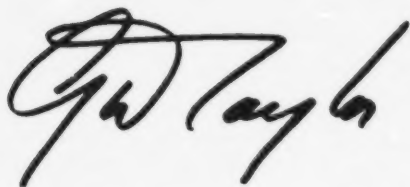


Rod M. McLeod, Q.C.
DEPUTY SOLICITOR GENERAL

To His Honour the Lieutenant Governor

May It Please Your Honour:

It is my pleasure to present to Your Honour the twelfth annual report of the Ministry of the Solicitor General.

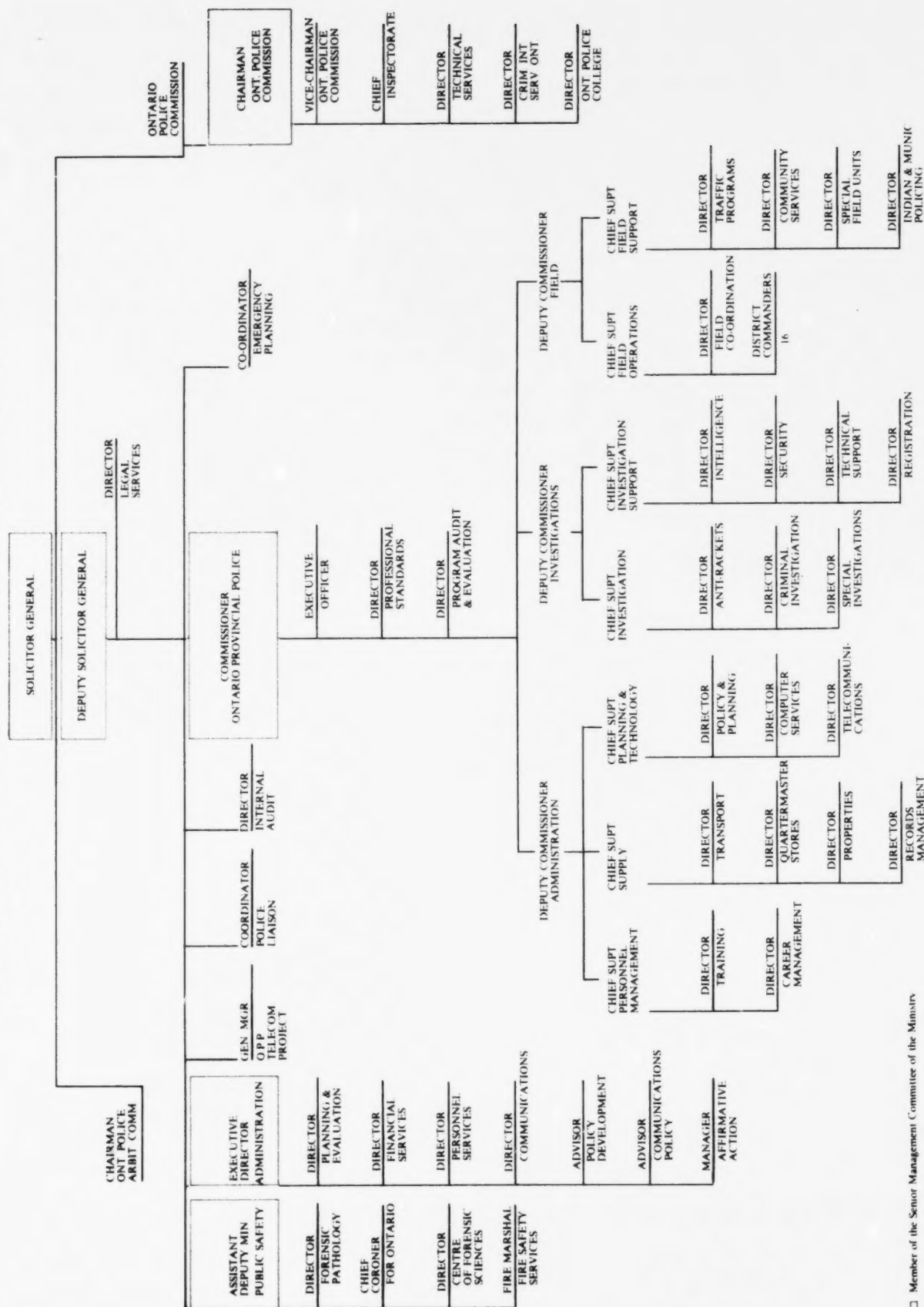
A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "G.W. Taylor". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first letters of the first and last names being capitalized and prominent.

The Honourable George W. Taylor, Q.C.
Solicitor General

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ORGANIZATION CHART, MINISTRY OF THE SOLICITOR GENERAL, 1983

☐ Member of the Senior Management Committee of the Ministry

The Ministry

THE MINISTRY OF THE SOLICITOR GENERAL IS responsible for overseeing law enforcement and public safety across Ontario. To effectively carry out this mandate, the Ministry supervises all police services by the Ontario Provincial Police and all municipal and regional forces throughout the province, is the direct civilian authority for the Ontario Provincial Police, which has expertise in criminal and traffic law enforcement throughout Ontario, administers a specialized scientific criminal analysis facility, maintains adequate standards for the fire safety services province-wide, determines the cause of death in unusual circumstances, oversees a forensic pathology service and co-ordinates all emergency planning in Ontario.

These diverse and complex responsibilities are administered by the staffs of a number of highly-specialized organizations, all of which fall under the aegis of the Ministry of the Solicitor General. These agencies of the Ministry are:

- The Ontario Police Commission, which supervises the delivery of the police service across the province and, in addition to its regulatory and investigative capability, operates the Ontario Police College at Aylmer, near London, for the training of all police officers and provides assistance to police forces in the

areas of systems development, data processing and radio communications;

- The Ontario Provincial Police, a force of more than 5,000 men and women which is responsible for policing all of Ontario except those regions and municipalities with their own forces – a total area of nearly 1,000,000 square kilometres;
- The Office of the Chief Coroner, which is responsible for investigating and, if required, conducting public inquiries into the circumstances of sudden, unexplained or unexpected deaths;
- The Centre of Forensic Sciences, which provides scientific examination, analysis, evaluation and interpretation of objects and materials involved in injuries or deaths occurring in unusual circumstances;
- The Office of the Fire Marshal, which is dedicated to preventing or minimizing the loss of life or property from fire and co-ordinates virtually every aspect of fire prevention, fire fighting and fire investigation in Ontario;
- Forensic Pathology, which assists in determining the reason for and the mechanism of death in unusual circumstances by applying the techniques of forensic pathology; and
- The Emergency Planning Office, which is responsible for co-ordinating the province's response in most types of emergencies.

The Ministry Office

George W. Taylor, Q.C., Solicitor General

Rod M. McLeod, Q.C., Deputy Solicitor General

THE OPERATIONS of all of the ministry's agencies are co-ordinated and directed by the Ministry Office, which consists of an executive group composed of the Minister and the Deputy Minister, each with a small support staff. The Ministry Office staff also includes expertise to assist in the various roles of the ministry by way of legal services, administration, communications, policy co-ordination and auditing.

The Ministry's role as the ministry responsible for the Police Act and as a civilian authority with respect to the police service in Ontario is one which is:

- direct with respect to the Ontario Provincial Police and indirect with the 127 municipal and regional police forces, each of which has its own local civilian authority but nevertheless province-wide pursuant to the federal/provincial constitutional division of responsibilities which makes the province responsible

for law enforcement;

- shared with the Ministry of the Attorney General which provides legal and other prosecutorial advice to all police forces in Ontario; and
- in relation to the municipal and regional police forces, carried out in large measure by its civilian agency, the Ontario Police Commission.

The civilian authority role with respect to law enforcement in Ontario is one which involves a variety of initiatives and policies designed to ensure that police officers, chiefs and departments are:

- given the necessary degree of independence for the proper performance of the statutory and common law powers, authorities, duties and responsibilities of peace officers;
- required, at the same time, to be fully accountable to the civilian authority, both local and provincial, for

the exercise of those powers, authorities, duties and responsibilities.

The Legal Branch,

John M. Richie, Q.C., Director

The Legal Branch provides a full and varied range of legal services to all parts of the Ministry. It assists in the development of policy and provides legal opinions and advice, negotiates and prepares contracts and represents the Ministry before courts and tribunals. All legislation, regulations and orders-in-council are prepared by the branch.

Major projects and responsibilities of the branch for 1983 included the enactment of the Emergency Plans Act, 1983 (which is concerned with emergency planning and response at the municipal and provincial levels), amendments to the Police Act (respecting the composition of boards of commissioners of police) and the extension of the Fire Code (to put in place some retrofit provisions). Members of the branch are involved in training and development courses for police officers and firefighters and give instruction on the conduct of prosecutions, the implementation of the Young Offenders Act, the Charter of Rights and Freedoms and Freedom of Information and Privacy laws, among other matters. The branch was also heavily involved in issues involving firearms, the policing of Indian reserves and private investigators and security guards. The Retail Business Holidays Act is administered by the branch.

Affirmative Action,

Ms. Sherry Baker, Director

In 1983, the Ministry's Human Resources Development Office was reorganized and the position of Human Resources Development Advisor was discontinued. The Personnel Services Branch took responsibility for the continuance of the Ministry's performance and development review process. The functions of the affirmative action manager remain the responsibility of the program manager, who reports to the executive director of the Ministry, who is responsible for the Administration Division.

In accordance with the directive on affirmative action for women Crown employees, the on-the-job training program enabled women to gain experience in female under-represented areas. The Ministry was able to access funds for such training from Management Board's Affirmative Action Incentive Fund.

In line with corporate objectives, the Ministry's affirmative action objective is to provide equal opportunity for employment at management levels and other categories to a minimum of 30 per cent female representation.

The affirmative action program featured visits to different regional offices and OPP detachments where regional information workshops were held. In addition, several women attended workshops

presented by the regional delivery task force throughout the province.

Internal Audit,

Donald A. Bascombe, Director

The Internal Audit Branch assists the Deputy Minister and other ministry managers in the effective discharge of their duties. In accordance with the Manual of the Office of the Treasury, financial audits which test the system of financial administration are performed annually and each program area is audited at least once every four years.

The branch's responsibilities include:

- planning, implementing and monitoring a multi-year audit plan;
 - confirming the integrity of records on which financial and management decisions are based;
 - monitoring operations which have financial consequences with the objective of maximizing their efficiency and effectiveness;
 - securing compliance with government and Ministry financial and administrative policies and guidelines;
 - promoting security, economy and efficiency in the operation and support of Ministry programs.
- Nineteen audits were completed during 1983.

The overall co-ordination of the Ministry's responsibilities is assisted by the Ministry's Senior Management Committee, which is comprised of the Minister (whenever his schedule permits), the Deputy Minister (Chairman), the Assistant Deputy Minister (Public Safety Division), the Chairman of the Ontario Police Commission, the Commissioner of the Ontario Provincial Police and the Executive Director of the Ministry in charge of the Administration Division.

The additional administrative and policy co-ordination functions of the Ministry are referred to in this report under the Administration Division section.

Ontario Police Commission

Shaun MacGrath, Chairman
John MacBeth, Q.C., Vice-Chairman
Dr. Reva Gerstein, Member
Dr. Thomas Hockin, Member
Thomas McGrenere, Member

THE ONTARIO POLICE COMMISSION is charged with the responsibility of ensuring the viability and adequacy of policing across the province.

In Ontario, there are 127 municipal and regional police forces with an aggregate authorized strength of 13,098 officers. Additionally, the Ontario Provincial Police Force has an authorized strength of 4,182 officers. During 1983, policing in Ontario cost approximately \$950 million, approximately \$88 million of which was provided to the municipal and regional forces through grants from the provincial treasury.

The functions of the Commission, as described in the Police Act, can be summarized as supervising, monitoring, training, and offering technical and operational advice and assistance in an effort to maintain adequate police service. Although these functions have become the central objectives of the Commission since its inception in 1962, there has been a continued effort as well to establish acceptable and uniform standards of police performance. In only a few instances, however, have the standards been legislated. A great many standards have in fact been established by practice and are now closely bound together with modern and effective police operations, promoted by the Ontario Police Commission in consultation with the OPP and other police forces in the province.

Fulfilling its quasi-judicial role under Section 58 of the Police Act, the Ontario Police Commission conducts hearings and investigations on the conduct of, or performance of duties by, any police officer, special constable, or by-law enforcement officer; on the administration of the force; on the system of policing any municipality; and on the policing needs of any municipality.

Additionally, the Commission hears and disposes of appeals by members of police forces in accordance with the Police Act and prescribed regulations. In the case of a conviction of an offence under Regulation 791 of the Police Act, a police officer can direct a notice of appeal to the Ontario Police Commission.

During 1983 there were two reported instances of a civilian being killed and nine of a civilian being injured by the discharge of a police firearm. Regulation 790 under the Police Act regulates the type of firearms, ammunition and other tactical weapons to be used by Ontario police forces and provides for an investigation in all cases where service

firearms are used. The two deaths reported in 1983 was the lowest total in the last five years.

	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Fatalities	7	5	3	3	2
Woundings	12	7	9	0	9

Citizens' complaints against police declined by roughly nine per cent across Ontario in 1983. Excluding Metropolitan Toronto, which is now served by an independent Police Complaints Commissioner, there were 1,521 complaints registered with municipal police forces in 1983, compared to 1,670 in 1982. Complaints in Metropolitan Toronto also showed a similar decline, with 754 complaints recorded, compared to 910 in 1982. The number of complaints referred to the Ontario Police Commission for review and investigation also declined in 1983. There were 103 such reviews in 1983, compared to 122 in 1982.

These figures reflect favourably on the way that municipal police authorities, police chiefs and senior Ontario Provincial Police officers have responded to the complaints program. Many more complaints are now handled by local boards of commissioners of police, resulting in fewer appeals to the Ontario Police Commission.

The following tables give details of the type of complaints and their disposition. The 1982 figures include Metropolitan Toronto for the last time.

Type of complaint:	1983	1982
Excessive use of force	395	931
Harassment	140	82
Improper conduct	480	911
Inadequate service	358	477
Miscellaneous others	148	179
Total complaints	1,521	2,580

The complaints were disposed of as follows:

Resolved (by discussion and explanation of procedures)	506	1328
Unfounded (proven not to have occurred)	416	539
Exonerated (complaint appears legitimate but officer not involved or was justified)	319	375
Not sustained (evidence to prove/disprove allegation cannot be produced)	288	874

Sustained (evidence supports allegation)	186	218
Sustained in part (evidence supports part of allegation) . . .	63	95
Pending (still under investigation)		

In those cases where complaints were sustained, the following action was taken:

Officers charged (Criminal Code)	15	19
Officers charged (Police Act)	16	29
Officers otherwise disciplined	145	203

The monitoring and service functions of the Commission include:

Inspectorate Services Branch, Stan Raika, Chief

The Inspectorate Services Branch provides annual assessments and reviews of all municipal and regional police forces in the province to ascertain their adequacy, efficiency and suitability of equipment and premises, qualifications of personnel, and policies and procedures. Additionally, inspectorate services continues to provide advice, assistance and guidance to chiefs of police and municipal police authorities, and conduct investigations into the conduct of, or the performance of duties by, members of these police forces.

The first priority of the branch is to assist the Commission in discharging its legislated function as set out in the Police Act. It accomplishes this by:

- an annual on-site assessment and examination of the municipal police forces in the province;
- reporting to the Commission, municipal police authorities and chiefs of police its findings and recommendations for changes and improvements in the management and operation of police forces;
- responding to requests for assistance and advice, from municipal police authorities and chiefs of police, in handling special problems respecting the management and operation of police forces;
- assisting municipal police authorities, when asked to do so, in setting up selection procedures for the appointment of chiefs of police and deputy chiefs of police;
- maintaining a close liaison with chiefs of police and municipal police authorities, in addition to regular visits, by attending the zone meetings and annual conferences of their associations;
- on direction of the Commission, investigating or inquiring into any matters affecting the policing needs of a community or the adequacy of its police force and making recommendations to the Commission respecting the manner in which the problem may be resolved;
- upon request, giving advice to the Commission in assisting it to discharge its duty to determine whether a police force is adequate and whether a municipality is discharging its responsibility for the maintenance of law and order.

In 1983, the chief and five members of the branch



An example of revolver retention technique taught at the Ontario Police College.

made on-site assessments and examinations of most of the municipal police forces in the province.

Ontario Police College, Douglas Drinkwalter, Q.C., Director

Under the direction of the Commission, the Ontario Police College in Aylmer provides a complete training program for all police forces in the province, from probationary constable through to supervisory and management levels. Leadership and advice are given in relation to hiring, training, promotion and career development of police personnel and civilian employees of all police forces in Ontario.

The Ontario Police College experienced a dramatic overall increase of 993 students in 1983. There was a decrease in the Probationary Constable Training Program of 229 students, while the senior and special course students increased by 1,222. The demand for the services of law enforcement officers continues to increase. Accordingly, the demand for training, specifically in the senior and specialized fields, has also increased.

Throughout the year, the following numbers of students were trained in each program:

• Probationary Constable "A"	444
• Probationary Constable "B"	665
• Senior and Special	3,843
TOTAL:	4,952

During 1983, a number of new training programs were introduced in response to the needs of the police and criminal justice communities. Some of the College's programs continue from year to year; others are offered only once in order to meet a specific request.

Response to the recently revised (1983) recruit

program indicates it is being well received by students and client forces.

There was a major recruitment of seconded instructors during 1983. There is now representation from 12 forces employed in all aspects of recruit training.

The coach-officer programs, which most forces have implemented, have enriched and complemented the probationary training of the college and have, undoubtedly, resulted in more effective and efficient probationary constables.

There is a growing demand for training in management. During 1983, the college was unable to accommodate all of the requests for positions on the Level I and Level II courses.

The three-week Police Management – Level III – Course was cancelled in 1982; plans were made to replace it in 1983 with a series of one-week modules. Each one-week course was to deal with one subject only, thereby permitting the subject to be studied in depth. The first two modules presented in 1983 were Police Act Trials and Procedures, and Dealing with the Problem Employee. Both courses were successful, well attended and well received by the senior officer candidates.

The Advanced Training Course, which commenced in the fall of 1978, continues to be one of the most sought-after training programs at the college. In 1983, 20 classes were originally scheduled. However, it was soon apparent this number would be inadequate to meet the demand and three more were added.

During 1983, the first full year of advanced driver training at the college, 439 recruits attended the Driver Training Course. In September, an additional nine officers from police forces across the province attended the annual three-week Driver Training Instructor Course. In addition to recruit driver training, an abbreviated version of the course was offered to officers attending the Physical Surveillance Course in May and June.

The physical training staff of the college travelled extensively throughout the province during the year. The staff performed demonstrations on holster safety and correct use of the police baton before groups of police personnel, ministry officials and representatives of municipal police authorities.

Since the November, 1981 implementation date of the mandatory pass or fail physical training program, a comprehensive program analysis has been in effect. Results from over 1,000 student fitness tests are presently being studied.

The college is making substantial effort and preparations to meet the technological challenges of the computer age. Lectures on computer crime have been presented to fraud investigators, police management, crime prevention officers and the Ontario Provincial Judges Education Course. In future, the college has plans to develop a one-week Computer Crime Investigation Course. Details have yet to be finalized, but it is anticipated the course will be offered to graduates of Fraud Investigation and/or Criminal Investigation courses.

The library at the police college provides a wide

range of professional and general resource material in support of the training programs. There are over 8,000 volumes, many purchased through a generous donation by the Richard Ivey Foundation of London, Ontario. The college has begun an initiative whereby a collection of all video-taped training productions, made anywhere in the province, is being assembled at Aylmer.

Intelligence Services Branch

Roy George, Advisor

Inspector Don Wood, Director, CISO Provincial Bureau

The Intelligence Services Branch of the Commission has three primary functions:

- Financial assistance and the supply of support staff, housing and equipment to support the Provincial Bureau of Criminal Intelligence Services Ontario (CISO);
- Provision and maintenance of a province-wide intelligence radio network for the exclusive use of CISO member forces. Financial assistance is given to joint-force operations – i.e., rental cars, telephone costs, interpreters, etc.; and
- Training in the various aspects of organized crime. The investigation of this threat is provided for Ontario police force personnel at several levels.

The CISO provincial bureau is the central repository for the collation, analysis and dissemination of intelligence information for 28 member forces. In addition to the Ontario Police Commission support staff, it includes six seconded police officers who are intelligence specialists. These officers operate the bureau under the direction of an OPP inspector and the governing body of CISO, which is made up of the heads of the 28 forces and the chairman, vice-chairman and one member of the Ontario Police Commission. The program instituted by the provincial bureau has resulted in greater communication between CISO field intelligence units and an increased flow of intelligence information, among Ontario's major police forces.

The joint-force operation concept continues as the primary weapon in dealing with organized crime. Knowledge and experience gained over the past several years have assisted greatly in putting into service teams of very professional and sophisticated police officers. A great number of arrests and charges have accrued, and the extent of organized crime in the province has been revealed in a much more meaningful fashion.

During 1983 Intelligence Training Courses for members of CISO forces included basic organized crime, analysis and intelligence process, technical surveillance, physical training, and video training.

In addition, the following seminars were held:

- Six two-day sessions for intelligence personnel of CISO forces who operate the Ontario Criminal

Information System (OCIS) terminals:

- Technical Officers Seminar – attended by technical officers of CISO forces;
- Surveillance Commanders Seminar – attended by officers of CISO forces;
- Obscenity Investigators Seminar sponsored by CISO – attended by police officers from municipal police forces and the Ontario Provincial Police;
- Emergency Response Co-ordination Seminar sponsored by CISO – attended by senior officers from municipal police forces and the OPP.

Technical Services Branch.

Sid Preece, Director

The Technical Services Branch gives advice and assistance to police forces in the areas of systems development, data processing and radio communications. The branch also provides operations support, co-ordinates planning and research and maintains a library of police-related studies and information.

This branch specializes in the application of high technology solutions to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the province's police forces. Particularly in this current period of fiscal restraint, optimum use of available funds and personnel is essential. Computerization can enhance operational effectiveness by providing more accurate and timely information to the officer in the field. At the same time, better management information and statistical reports will allow optimal deployment of officers and increase the efficiency of operational planning.

The branch continued its efforts in 1983 to encourage police forces to take advantage of information systems technology. Major achievements have been realized in that all major forces have now recognized the value and benefit of computerization and are embarking on plans to install systems. Late in the year, the Ontario Municipal Police Automation Co-operative (OMPAC) project was initiated to study alternative approaches to automation for medium and small forces. A final report outlining recommended solutions and implementation strategy is expected in mid-1984.

The Canadian Police Information Centre (CPIC) is an on-line, real time, computerized police information system. The "hardware" and "software" are all housed in the CPIC building in the Royal Canadian Mounted Police headquarters complex in Ottawa. The year 1983 saw many changes in equipment introduced to enhance the system capabilities.

The system operates 24 hours a day, seven days a week and provides full service to all officially recognized police forces in Canada. In Ontario, access to this information is available to 127 municipal police forces and to all OPP detachments via electronic computer terminals connected to Ottawa by means of a private dedicated network of high-speed telecommunications lines.

During 1983 Ontario police forces contributed a total of 35,879,011 transactions to CPIC. Ontario

police forces have entered 89,410 vehicle records, 624,530 persons records and 289,509 property records, for a total of 1,003,449 records.

In accordance with CPIC policy, a total of 146 audits were conducted during 1983. These were broken down into 58 municipal police forces and 88 Ontario Provincial Police detachments.

The branch is also responsible for conducting investigations into breaches of system discipline, and recommending to the Commission appropriate disciplinary action. Nine such investigations were completed during 1983.

The CPIC Network Management group is responsible for the forecasting and installation of CPIC terminals. The group also provides for the upgrading of facilities to enhance the use of CPIC by the forces. There are 318 terminals now in operation at forces throughout the province.

The Suspended Driver Control Centre, operated by the Technical Services Branch, has the responsibility for the entry and maintenance of suspended driver licence information on the CPIC system. All entries are made in a manner that clearly indicates the possible enforcement action that can be taken when police contact the suspended driver.

In 1983, the Centre received from the Ministry of Transportation and Communications 198,000 new suspensions. The Centre entered 150,300 new suspensions to CPIC and conducted 325,000 maintenance transactions. As of the end of December 1983, there were 153,548 active suspension records on CPIC.

While the exact number of charges of driving while suspended is not a statistic that can be kept at the Centre, the effectiveness can be measured by other enforcement action taken by police as a result of the availability of information. Police notified 31,575 persons of suspension of their driver's licence and confiscated 15,462 driver's licences which were in the possession of suspended drivers.

The Police Automated Registration Information System (PARIS) was fully operational 24 hours a day, seven days a week during 1983. The system provides police users on-line access to the Ministry of Transportation and Communications' automated vehicle registration and driver licence files. This is accomplished by way of an automated computer interface between CPIC and the Ontario government's Downsview Computer Centre.

The total number of queries from police forces processed during 1983 was 3,935,601, of which 1,124,054 were to the driver licence file and 2,811,547 to the vehicle registration file. The response time to queries is approximately 10 seconds.

Technical Services Branch personnel monitored the new vehicle registration system throughout the year. The intent was to identify recurring problems and required system enhancements. Various enhancements are now either under review or scheduled for implementation.

During 1983 the communications services section of the Branch focused its attention on providing a number of services to the Ontario police community.

The Communication Systems Consulting Service is provided to Ontario police forces to ensure that specific equipment being purchased is in the best interest of the individual police force and is compatible with established systems and future plans for police communications systems in Ontario. The Integrated Radio Services Program was established in 1972 to assist forces on the installation of modern two-way radio systems. To date, some 96 Ontario police forces have received assistance within this program. Services to the forces include financial assistance, system design and specification writing, purchase recommendations, installation advice and system acceptance testing.

During the past year a project was undertaken by the Ontario Police Commission to look into the police community's radio communications systems frequencies needs through to the year 2000. This project, which was awarded to a private consulting firm, has now been completed. A formal submission is to be prepared and presented to the federal Department of Communications. The submission, along with supporting data, has requested additional frequencies which will ensure sufficient radio coverage for the future.

The Province Common Radio Channel is a repeater channel, the purpose of which is to provide a means by which a field officer can communicate with a dispatcher, or other field officers, within any jurisdiction in which the field officer may find himself. Channel usage is restricted to special situations such as pursuits, surveillances, prisoner escorts, searches, natural and man-made disasters, civil disturbances and riots. The Province Common Radio Channel has been implemented in 101 of the 127 municipal police forces in the province. In the next few years, it is expected that the facility will be extended to include Ontario Provincial Police districts in Southern Ontario.

The Planning and Research Unit of the Technical Services Branch provides the police service in Ontario access to the latest in technical information and police research studies. There are now over 450 police studies in the library. The unit, and thus police forces in the province, also has access to the Planning and Research Unit of the Home Office in Great Britain and the National Association of Police Planners in the United States.

Administrative Technology Section, Sid Fairweather, Director

This general support services section maintains crime statistics and other enforcement-related information on police budgets and resources data. Studies are conducted, upon request of forces and/or their governing authority, of police workload, personnel deployment and administrative and support systems and procedures.

During 1983, the section carried out six in-depth studies and computerized analysis of police workload, personnel and patrol deployment in regional and



The Ontario Provincial Police Golden Helmets motorcycle team participates in police graduation ceremony.

municipal police forces. In the majority of studies, the section was able to provide alternative solutions to the hiring of additional police personnel. In every instance, the recommendations of the Commission were adopted by the client police force.

For the ninth consecutive year, the Commission's Budget and Resources Information Service provided computer-based information packages to police forces, municipal police authorities and government agencies. The information provides scenarios of local costs, service levels and resources.

The Traffic Safety Research and Co-ordination Unit was established to co-ordinate the Commission's efforts to improve traffic safety programs across the province. Through this unit, the Commission works closely with the Ministry of Transportation and Communications, the Ministry of the Attorney General and the Ontario Traffic Conference in developing long-term strategies for reducing injuries and deaths on Ontario's streets and highways.

The Commission was also actively involved in the fall workshop run by the Traffic Safety Officers Committee of the Ontario Traffic Conference. This annual workshop attracted participants from police forces across Ontario and from the Ontario Provincial Police. Presentations featured the latest approaches to promoting traffic safety and crime prevention in the community.

The Commission was represented on the committee which prepared the report for the Premier's Interministerial Task Force on Drinking and Driving in the summer of 1983. Since then, a special unit to co-ordinate the government's various initiatives in this field has been established under the direction of former OPP Commissioner James Erskine.

During 1983 the Commission continued its program of monitoring police pursuits. The number of pursuits declined by 129 over the previous year, a drop of 7.5 per cent. There were six civilians and one police officer killed in police pursuits last year, compared to 11 civilians in 1982. There were 126 civilian injuries and 47 police injuries during the year. A total of 288 pursuits were abandoned in 1983 — 17.48 per cent of the total commenced. This compares to 17.78 per cent of pursuits abandoned in 1982.

Following are the results of the 1983 analysis:

		% of total
Total number of pursuits:	1648	
Number of pursuits abandoned. . .	288	17.48
Number of pursuits resulting in death	7	.42
Number of pursuits resulting in property damage.	373	22.63
Number of cases in which firearms involved	29	1.76
Number of drivers impaired by alcohol.	406	24.64
Number of drivers impaired by drugs	11	.67
Number of citizens killed	6	
Number of police killed	1	
Number of citizens injured	126	
Number of police injured	47	
Citizens' property damage	\$591,110	
Police property damage	\$240,086	
Charges laid against citizens:		
(Criminal Code)	1,646	
(Highway Traffic Act)	1,361	
(Other)	185	
Charges laid against officers:		
(Police Act)	3	
Number of cases in which licence suspended	282	

Career Development Section, Tom Keightly, Officer

The Career Development Section of the Commission is responsible for the maintenance of close liaison between the Ontario Police College in Aylmer and the Commission offices in Toronto. The staff also advises the Commission on all matters relating to police training and education and represents the Commission on a number of committees.

Due to initiatives taken by the Commission, the Ontario police training system has gained international recognition. During 1983, a number of police officials from other jurisdictions have visited Ontario. The costs for all such training, of course, are borne by the student's own force and his/her acceptance is on the provision that the existing vacancy cannot be filled by an Ontario applicant.

Crime Prevention Liaison Officer

As a result of a resolution passed by the Ontario Association of Chiefs of Police at their conference in 1983, a crime prevention liaison officer for the police forces of Ontario was appointed by the Ontario Police Commission in November, 1983. As the provincial co-ordinator of crime prevention programs, he is responsible to the Commission for:

prevention programs;

- assessing and evaluating existing crime prevention programs; and
- researching crime prevention programs in other jurisdictions with a view to introducing the most effective ones in Ontario.

The crime prevention liaison officer has catalogued numerous effective crime prevention programs being conducted by police forces. These have been recorded and placed on file at the Commission library for the availability of all police forces.

- assisting with all crime prevention courses at the Ontario Police College;
- visiting police forces across Ontario to provide assistance in developing and initiating crime

Ontario Provincial Police

R. Archie Ferguson, Commissioner
A.W. Goard, Deputy Commissioner
J.W. Lidstone, Deputy Commissioner
C.A. Naismith, Deputy Commissioner

PRODUCTIVITY AND CHANGE have been the hallmarks of the Ontario Provincial Police during 1983. On the eve of its 75th anniversary the OPP – which is responsible for policing that part of Ontario without police forces – undertook a major realignment of its divisions and branches, successfully tested its selective response program and acquired an effective new management team.

The year was also successful from an operations standpoint. Criminal clearance rates improved and overall crime was reduced, allowing the OPP to increase its enforcement on the province's highways, resulting in fewer motor vehicle accidents across Ontario.

During 1983 the OPP provided policing services for 992,937 square kilometres of rural area and 22,307 kilometres of provincial highways. In addition, it was responsible for policing approximately 174,000 square kilometres of Ontario waterways. At year's end the actual strength of the force was 4,153 uniformed members and 1,117 civilians.

In September, James L. Erskine stepped down as OPP commissioner after a distinguished 38-year police career, 23 of which were with the OPP. Mr. Erskine now heads a special provincial government unit dedicated to combatting problems related to drinking and driving.

He was succeeded as commissioner by R. Archie Ferguson, who brought with him to the OPP's most senior position a support team that included four new chief superintendents and two new deputy commissioners.

Besides the Office of the Commissioner, the OPP organization is divided into seven distinct divisions: field operations, field support, investigation, investigation support, personnel management, supply and planning and technology.

Within the office of the Commissioner, the executive officer, the professional standards branch and the program audit and evaluation branch perform a range of functions critical to the operation of the OPP.

The executive officer acts in an advisory capacity to the Commissioner on matters of policy and finance which may affect the administration of the force. Within the responsibility of the executive officer, the budget co-ordinator administers the operational budgeting process and co-ordinates long-range budget forecasting to assist the OPP in meeting its future financial demands.

The professional standards branch is responsible for the administrative processing and investigation of all complaints against OPP members and complaints regarding policing services. In addition, the Force Honours and Awards program is administered under the direction of the branch. The Public Complaints Program continues to generate public confidence as an equitable avenue of settling concerns about the conduct of its members and policing services.

The program audit and evaluation branch conducts in-depth evaluations of the major programs of the OPP and maintains a continuous acceptable audit cycle. It is the responsibility of the branch to identify potential problem areas and assist in the development of practical and effective solutions.

Field Operations, V.C. Welsh, Chief Superintendent

The OPP's Field Operations Division administers the policing function of all districts and detachments throughout the province. Enforcement responsibilities include all federal and provincial statutes. The division has the responsibility of 16 policing districts and 187 detachments, including 10 municipal and five summer detachments. In addition to this function, the division's Field Co-ordination Branch controls the movement of personnel within the division and maintains the field budgeting process.

Field Support, J.A. Wood, Chief Superintendent

The Field Support Division administers and co-ordinates those services which provide direct support to field police operations, including expertise in traffic programs, community relations, Indian and municipal policing, underwater research and recovery, canine assistance and tactics and rescue functions.

In the area of community relations, 112 community services officers established contact with 774,500 members of the public in 1983. Using a proactive approach to policing, effective analysis and planning was used to implement operational crime prevention and create interest in public safety.

The OPP has 49 qualified members assigned to the underwater search and recovery unit. The members were assigned to 212 operational dives in 1983. A total of 15 canine teams are maintained and during



Even in difficult weather, the OPP's 49 qualified members of the underwater search and recovery unit are kept busy.

the year, they were called upon 1,112 times to provide operational assistance to the field. The OPP has 50 members trained as explosive technicians, located throughout Ontario. Explosive disposal units responded to 186 occurrences involving explosive substances in 1983.

The Force Indian Policing Program administers the federal-provincial cost-sharing agreement for the policing of Indian reserves in Ontario. In 1983, the OPP employed 120 Indian reserve special constables on 58 Indian reserves. Contract policing was provided to 10 municipalities in 1983. A total of 69 members are assigned to municipal police duty.

The OPP Auxiliary is composed of 17 units, each with an approved complement of 32 members and under the direction of a force member. Auxiliary members accompany regular members on routine patrol. The auxiliary receives, in many respects, the same training as regular members. The actual strength of the auxiliary in 1983 was 494 members. In emergency situations, the commissioner is authorized by the Police Act of Ontario to appoint auxiliary members as special constables, to assist the OPP at major occurrences scenes. During 1983, nine auxiliary members joined the regular force.

Investigation, R.S. Rose, Chief Superintendent

The Investigation Division provides the OPP and municipal police forces with assistance in the investigation of more complex crimes. Specialized branches within the division include the anti-rackets branch, the criminal investigation branch and the special investigations branch.

The anti-rackets branch co-ordinates the investigation of sophisticated fraudulent rackets and schemes relating to both public and private sectors. In 1983, the branch preferred 617 criminal charges against 112 persons. The reported total loss by victims of frauds investigated in 1983 by the branch was \$285,227,113. During the year, members of the branch provided their expertise and conducted investigations on behalf of 16 Ontario government ministries. The branch preferred a total 617 criminal charges against 112 persons.

The criminal investigation branch provides investigation expertise in such crimes as murder, sexual assault, armed robbery and kidnapping. Among some of the investigations carried out by the

branch were 57 murders, six armed robberies and one hostage situation. Under the Police Act, the Ontario Provincial Police is, by statute, required to maintain the criminal investigation branch. In addition to its investigation of serious crimes, this specialized group of investigators is called upon to probe allegations of irregularities at all levels of government. The branch provided investigation expertise to several municipal police forces in the province.

The special investigations branch houses the OPP's drug enforcement unit, auto theft squad and pornography sections. The drug enforcement unit laid 692 charges under the Narcotic Control Act and 85 charges under the Food and Drugs Act in 1983. The auto theft squad investigated the theft of 138 vehicles including automobiles, trucks and motorcycles. The pornography unit is involved in investigation of matters related to obscene material. Unit members were involved in 81 investigations and laid 119 obscenity-related criminal charges.

Support,

W.R. Perrin, Chief Superintendent

The Investigation Support Division maintains a repository of technical expertise which can be applied to assist operational investigations in reaching successful conclusions. Among the branches that provide this expertise are the intelligence branch, the security branch, the technical support branch and the registration branch.

In 1983, the intelligence branch carried out 134 investigations involving the monitoring of major crime groups. The branch maintains a central repository for criminal intelligence information on motorcycle gang members and their associates in the province. The branch provides the capability of strategic intelligence-gathering to assess the threat of organized crime. Field officers are located in major cities across the province.

The security branch co-ordinates security for Ontario government officials and visiting dignitaries. Branch personnel supply expertise to government departments on building security and conduct investigations into matters affecting the Ontario government.

The technical support branch assists criminal investigators and intelligence officers in the area of electronic surveillance co-ordination, physical surveillance, polygraph and forensic identification services. These varied services are provided to other OPP divisions and municipal police agencies on request.

The registration branch administers the provisions of the Private Investigators and Security Guards Act. The branch controls the possession and conveyance of firearms and restricted weapons. A total of 7,880 permits to carry a restricted firearm were granted during the year – most to members of accredited shooting clubs.

Personnel Management,

A.N. Chaddock, Chief Superintendent

The Personnel Management Division co-ordinates OPP training and personnel functions. Included in the programs of the division are recruitment, continuing education, employee counselling, promotional process and personnel evaluation programs, for uniformed personnel.

The Provincial Police Academy at Brampton, in co-operation with the career management branch, has developed the Provincial Police Administration Course to begin in January, 1984. The course introduces management techniques to members at the mid-management career level.

In addition, a course designed to assist members in the field of counterfeit investigation was developed and implemented during 1983.

A total of 103 recruits were hired in 1983 through the recruitment unit of the career management branch. Comprehensive projects on psychological testing and physical fitness standards were completed in 1983 for implementation in 1984.

Effective use is being made of the Force Educational Subsidy Program with 81 employees having been enrolled in a variety of external educational institutions. Members are availing themselves of courses in business administration, political science, psychology and sociology.

Supply,

J.A. McPherson, Chief Superintendent

The Supply Division of the force provides the transport, uniform and equipment necessary for the OPP's policing responsibilities. All ministry accommodation is administered within Supply Division by the properties branch. The records management branch controls the major occurrence and administrative files of the OPP.

The OPP operated 2,341 transport units in 1983. Mobile equipment travelled 101,699,759 kilometers during the year. Fixed-wing aircraft logged 2,252 hours and the two OPP Bell Jet Ranger helicopters logged 1,345 hours.

The quartermaster stores branch distributes uniform and equipment to members of the OPP, the Office of The Fire Marshal, the Ontario Government Protective Service, OPP Auxiliary and special constables in the Indian Policing Program.

During 1983, the OPP saw new detachment facilities constructed and completed at Brantford and Huntsville. Major alterations were completed at the Provincial Police Academy in Brampton.

The records management branch administers the printing services of the OPP. Included in this area is the preparation of bulletins and manuals. The photographic laboratory is a resource center for photographic equipment testing and evaluation.

Planning and Technology, R.W. Faulhafer, Chief Superintendent

The Planning and Technology Division prepares and disseminates the policy for the force and provides computer service capability to the various divisions. Included in the responsibilities of the division is the maintenance of the current OPP telecommunications system.

The police orders system is prepared and maintained by the policy and planning branch. Due to the OPP reorganization in 1983, the entire police orders system was revised to reflect those organizational changes. The branch provides strategic

planning services on matters which may affect the future direction of the OPP. Statistical information is prepared, analysed and disseminated by the statistical information services unit.

The computer services branch was organized in February, 1983 to provide a service to the force in the areas of identifying user requirements relative to both new and existing technology and the implementation of effective software and hardware systems. In keeping with this mandate, the branch was responsible for equipping the OPP's emergency response trailer with micro-computer system capability to assist in the management and co-ordination of information at major occurrence scenes.

Public Safety Division

F.L. Wilson, Q.C., Assistant Deputy Minister

THE FUNDAMENTAL CONCERN of the ministry's Public Safety Division is to devise methods of minimizing or eliminating hazards to persons or property.

Included in the division are the programs of the Fire Marshal, Chief Coroner's Office, the Centre of Forensic Sciences and Forensic Pathology, each of which is detailed on the pages following.

The objectives of the ministry's public safety programs are achieved by:

- promoting adequate standards for fire safety

services, determining causes of fires, and reviewing the fire safety standards of building plans;

- determining the causes of death in unnatural circumstances to help prevent or minimize any future loss of life;
- providing designated schools of anatomy with sufficient materials for teaching purposes;
- providing services and expertise in forensic pathology;
- using specialized and systematic analysis to present facts to the province's judicial system.

Office of the Fire Marshal

J.R. Bateman, Fire Marshal
A.C. Williams, Deputy Fire Marshal
S.E. Oxenham, Assistant Fire Marshal

THE PRIME OBJECTIVE of the Office of the Fire Marshal (OFM) is to prevent or minimize the loss of life and property from fire. The OFM is responsible for co-ordinating, directing and advising on virtually every aspect of fire prevention, fire fighting and fire investigation as prescribed under The Fire Marshals Act and other provincial statutes.

Fire Investigation Services, W.H. Gilkinson, Chief

Criminal prosecution is often the result of work carried out by the Fire Investigation Services of the OFM. In addition, however, investigators' work also shows up weaknesses that often exist in fire prevention and protection measures. Reports by Fire Investigation Services often contain recommendations that, when adopted by local governments, fire departments, building designers and others can reduce fire hazards and losses.

During 1983, 312 lectures were provided to fire and police departments, the insurance industry and social groups on fire crime detection and arson investigation by members of the OFM staff.

A staff of specially-trained investigators and engineers conduct investigations into suspected incendiary fires, losses of \$500,000 and over, fatal fires and gaseous explosions. In 1983 investigations of 1,542 fires were completed by the OFM, compared with 1,744 in 1982 – a decrease of 11.6 per cent. This is partly the result of more time being spent on fire investigation training for fire and police departments.

The decreases by type of fire in 1983 over 1982 was 13.7 per cent for suspicious fires, 15.8 per cent for fatal fires and 18.5 per cent in large loss fires. However, there was an increase of 26 per cent in gaseous explosions.

Of the 1,379 suspicious fires investigated in 1983,

1,086 were found to be of incendiary origin, 129 were accidental and 164 were of undetermined cause. In 1983, 545 criminal charges were laid, compared with 495 in 1982. This represents an increase of 10.1 per cent.

Technical Services, G.A. Pelletier, Chief

The engineers of the Technical Services staff, together with professional and technical members of the fire research group, perform a number of specialized services for municipal and provincial agencies which are reflected in the development of a safer environment for citizens of the province. Included is technical support in fire investigation problems and the determination of possible fire causes and reasons for fire spread.

The OFM plays an important and continuing role in consumer protection. The OFM conducts its own product investigations when outside testing services are not available. Laboratories at the Ontario Fire College at Gravenhurst are utilized for such work. When the performance of fire safety characteristics of a product are found to be faulty, the manufacturer is advised of necessary improvements.

Consulting Services, R.R. Philippe, Chief

The role of Consulting Services is to advise ministries and provincial agencies on matters relating to building design and construction that will result in a safer environment for their occupants.

In addition, the unit is responsible for the administration of the Ontario Fire Code Regulation

RECORD OF FIRE CRIME PROSECUTIONS

CHARGE	1979		1980		1981		1982		1983		Pending
	Con.	Acq.	Con.	Acq.	Con.	Acq.	Con.	Acq.	Con.	Acq.	
Arson	299	59	328	56	348	77	254	63	266	36	321
Attempted Arson	3	3	10	0	9	0	6	4	11	—	11
Conspiracy to Commit Arson	2	6	3	5	2	11	5	2	6	1	27
Negligently Causing Fire	6	0	8	2	11	3	2	1	1	1	—
Attempt to Defraud	5	0	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	1	28
Other Fire Crimes	45	14	48	12	67	8	58	17	48	9	86
TOTALS	360	82	397	77	438	100	327	88	334	48	473

730/81 and amendments made under the Fire Marshals Act. The fire code is enforced at the municipal level by fire departments. A staff of 13 professional engineers are assigned to plan-approval responsibilities and fire code duties.

Plans for construction, renovations or alterations of hotels and buildings receiving provincial funding, such as schools and hospitals, are subject to detailed examination by staff engineers. Architects, engineers and designers consult with the staff to achieve the most effective and economical designs within building code and fire code constraints.

The fire code program has been administered by the Office since November, 1981 when the first fire code regulation was put in force. This did not include Part 4, dealing with flammable and combustible liquids, or Part 9 which deals with retrofit.

Approximately 250 fire departments across the province have reported they made 241,178 inspections in 1983. This resulted in 586 charges being laid under the fire code. A total of 483 charges were prosecuted during this period and resulted in 436 convictions.

On April 29, 1983, Ontario Regulation 251/83 - Retrofit Part 9 - was filed, dealing with provisions for boarding and lodging houses and assembly occupancies, and stipulating one year for compliance. Since that time, an amendment has granted an additional one-year extension for areas of assembly in churches. In addition, Consulting Services is preparing an information pamphlet to assist churches in determining the provisions of the regulations. This work is being carried out with the church representatives and is in its final form. It is anticipated that regional educational programs will also be provided to assist fire departments and church groups.

In addition to the normal duties of development, implementation and education on the fire code, staff have been involved in the review and development of a number of codes and standards - including the National Building Code of Canada - on which Ontario law is based, as well as technical committees relating to fire matters with CSA and ULC.

To assist in informing the public and the fire service about the provisions of the fire code, 67 seminars were offered in 1983 with 3,526 participants for a total number of 14,112 hours of training. In addition, the section worked on the development of new pamphlets for public education, including "Smoke Alarms" and "The Ontario Fire Code".

To assist the fire departments in the inspection program a comprehensive package has been prepared for their use. This includes a fire prevention inspection manual, an inspection checklist, an inspection report form and a notice of violation form.

Hotel Fire Safety Services, O.J. Hess, Chief

Hotels which are required to be licenced under the Tourism Act and licenced by the Liquor Licence Board of Ontario are inspected by the Office of the

Fire Marshal for compliance with the Hotel Fire Safety Act and Regulation.

The year 1983 was the second full year of operation for the newly reorganized Hotel Fire Safety Services unit. The program stresses the importance to hotels of developing in-house policies and procedures on fire prevention, action in case of fire, inspection test and maintenance of fire protection features and hotel staff training. This is in addition to the need or requirements for fire protection features, systems and equipment that are identified during a physical inspection of the hotel establishment.

The hotel industry has grasped the message, through fire safety seminars, for the need of a total fire safety program commitment, and as a result requests for fire safety training programs and seminars for hotel staff have far exceeded expectation in these first two years of operation.

The unit has trained 4,221 staff members of 992 hotels across the province. To date, 5,045 initial and routine inspections, 4,583 follow-up inspections and 3,659 other inspections have been carried out.

Compliance with violation notices by the hotel industry has been very positive, indicating that OFM's approach and time for compliance is, for the most part, acceptable. To date, 4,911 violation notices have been issued to motels, 3,961 hotels have been found in compliance on initial or follow-up inspections and 118 charges have been laid.

Ontario Fire College, S.C. Gragg, Principal

The purpose of the Ontario Fire College is to provide year-round training for officers and potential officers of municipal fire departments. Municipal fire departments provide a certain amount of in-house training depending on size, but none provide the full range of technical administrative education available at the Fire College.

The goals of the fire service are twofold - to prevent fires from occurring and to reduce the loss of life and property because of uncontrolled fire. To accomplish these goals the fire service needs personnel who are skilled and well-trained in fire prevention, fire suppression, fire department management and in support services, such as training, maintenance and public relations.

During the academic year from January 4 through December 16, 1983, the college continued to fulfill its teaching mandate. The total number of officers who graduated from the college since the introduction of the Fire Protection Technology Course in 1967 stands at 1,428. There were 996 students trained during the year, 124 of whom completed the course requirements, passed the examinations and received their diplomas.

Thirty course offerings were conducted, including: Fire Prevention, Fire Fighting Operations, Fire Department Management and Techniques of Instruction at the General Level; Fire Department Administration, Fire Fighting Operations and Fire

Prevention at the Advanced Level, Volunteer Fire Officers, Fire Prevention Officers, Fire Crime Detection, Fire Chief's Management, Rescue Extrication and Basic Fire Protection for Hotel Fire Safety Inspectors. Enrolment for each course is restricted to a maximum of 32 students.

Candidates on course during the year represent 167 fire departments in Ontario, along with other government agencies. The philosophy of providing training and developing skills which suit the client groups' needs, whether it be a full-time, composite or volunteer fire department, is followed.

An in-depth course was provided for training officers during the year. It addressed issues of a special nature encountered by training officers in municipal fire departments. The program was five days in length and included topics such as program design and development, development and use of training aids, audio-visual programming and setting examinations. Other topics discussed covered the training officer's responsibility under the Occupational Health and Safety Act, education and training, as well as the learning process.

An advanced rescue/extrication course was presented for the first time in 1983. The content of the course covered the assessment skills and knowledge required by command officers at a crash site. The development of control procedures, strategy and tactics were provided through simulation of multi-vehicle accidents and accidents with fire problems. In addition, a mechanical officers' seminar was presented during the summer of 1983.

In 1980, the Solicitor General authorized the commencement of a province-wide auto extrication program. The first phase included the purchase of a mobile training unit for the OFM and training staff to conduct auto extrication training throughout the province. To date, 1,704 fire fighters have received a 40-hour training course and plans have been made to give training to an additional 315 in 1984.

Seminars were also conducted by the staff around the province, including the Police College in Aylmer, the Ontario Fire College and various other locations.

Phase II started in 1982 with the training of 89 OPP officers working in selected areas throughout the province where there are no fire department or extrication services provided. After both Phase I and



Northern Ontario volunteer firefighters are taught basic firefighting techniques by staff from the Office of the Fire Marshal.

II were underway, it was considered the appropriate time to proceed with Phase III – financial assistance to municipalities in the form of grants to purchase special auto extrication equipment.

Fire Advisory Services, A.L. Dupuis, Chief

The Fire Advisory Services staff of the OFM assists municipalities and communities in improving the effectiveness of their prevention and fire fighting services. Where no such services is provided, the advisory staff will assist and advise in the establishment of such a service.

They also help in the development of fire prevention and training programs of fire departments. Advisory Services provides technical advice regarding fire department management and operations.

On the formal request of municipal councils, the advisors study the fire department organizations, fire protection and fire prevention by-laws, fire trucks and equipment, manpower, station locations, communications and water supply. Detailed reports of these surveys, including recommendations for improvement, are prepared and submitted to the municipal councils.

Since 1964, there have been 886 municipal fire protection surveys conducted which have resulted in 16,250 recommendations. To date, 8,164 of the recommendations have been accepted and the number increases as the municipal councils find the means to implement the advisors' recommendations.

The advisory staff provided further technical assistance to the following municipalities in 1983: 76 in fire departments organized or reorganized; 1,320 in advice to municipal councils; 1,228 in advising fire department chiefs; and 475 in special training and lectures conducted.

To ensure adequate preparedness of the provincial fire service for any large-scale emergencies, 46 regional, county and district mutual fire aid systems have been developed by the Office of the Fire Marshal for 45 counties, regions and districts. The staff, assisted by the fire chief who has been designated as the fire co-ordinator, revised seven



Training personnel from the Office of the Fire Marshal teach the skills of auto extrication to police and firefighters across Ontario.

emergency fire service plans during the year.

There was a significant increase in the program to provide fire protection in unorganized communities in Northern Ontario. The program, conducted in co-operation with the Ministry of Northern Affairs – which selects communities and provides funds for the purchase of fire fighting equipment – enables the Office of the Fire Marshal to organize fire protection teams for areas that would otherwise be without fire protection.

Fire Advisory Services prepares apparatus and equipment specifications and receives, tests and distributes the equipment. An agreement is made between the OFM and the people of the community whereby the fire protection team agrees to receive training and advice regarding fire protection. These communities were assisted on 641 occasions during 1983 under this program.

Regional fire training schools, each five days in length, were conducted by the OFM in 1983 in the counties of Frontenac, Oxford, Simcoe, Middlesex, Lambton, Perth, Leeds and Grenville, Wellington, Dufferin and Brant, and in the regions of Peel, Sudbury and Metro Toronto and the districts of Algoma and Nipissing. Students receive 40 hours of classroom instruction as well as practical field instruction in basic fire fighting techniques using fire trucks and equipment supplied by the Ontario Fire College. A total of 479 students received certificates after completing the course.

Regional fire prevention schools were also offered to fire departments in 1983 as a means of developing fire prevention awareness and expertise in smaller departments that have not been able to send their members to the fire protection technology course. Instruction of 40 hours' duration is provided by the district fire services advisors and the course may be taken in day or night classes, or a combination of both. Basic fire prevention and inspection procedures are taught, using local classroom facilities. Nine such schools were conducted in 1983 and a total of 380 students completed the course and received their certificates.

Statistical Services, M.A. Ebert, Supervisor

Statistical Services compiles information from approximately 10,000 occurrence reports received each month from all the fire departments in Ontario. The reports are comprised of fire, vehicles, response and casualty reports. This information is keyed into a central computer system. The system provides statistical and investigation information to fire investigators, insurance companies, other government agencies, news media, private companies and all fire departments in Ontario. The data is also used to compile the 'Fire Losses on Ontario' published annually.

In 1983, there were 24,038 fires in Ontario, resulting in 149 deaths and a loss of \$201,637,296.

Public Information Services, Marnie Clement, Acting Supervisor

The OFM's public information staff directs its efforts toward publicizing effective fire prevention by supplying publicity material and education and technical information. The material, including general information, fire prevention pamphlets, technical, legal and instructional literature, is distributed to municipal fire departments. As local agents for the OFM, they relay it to homes, businesses, schools, libraries and other public places where it will effectively make the public aware of the dangers of fire and how to reduce these dangers. A variety of publications, films and special publicity material are circulated to groups with allied interest, directly or through fire departments.

The office releases information and articles to the news media in order to promote a better understanding of the work of the OFM and to explain how fire losses in Ontario can be kept to an absolute minimum.

The total number of fire prevention pamphlets

Fire Advisory Services Record Of Municipal Fire Protection Surveys

Surveys	1964-78	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	Totals
Surveys Conducted and Presented	768	20	29	27	16	26	886
Recommendations Made	13,263	435	530	689	372	961	16,250
Recommendations Accepted	7,516	158	158	192	16	124	8,164
Percentages of Acceptances	56	36	28	28	49	16	50%

Note: Numbers may vary from year to year due to amalgamations.

County, District and Regional Mutual Fire Aid Activities

1964	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	Total
436	22	35	36	23	40	592

RECORD OF LITERATURE DISTRIBUTION IN 1983

Type of Literature	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>
Information.....	23,268	28,693	25,824	23,900	23,900
Fire Prevention.....	811,600	948,860	853,974	728,063	658,390
Technical.....	840	920	828	798	813
Legal.....	1,426	1,732	1,559	1,458	1,462
Instructional.....	911	1,049	944	903	946
Totals.....	<u>838,045</u>	<u>981,254</u>	<u>883,129</u>	<u>755,122</u>	<u>685,511</u>

supplied in 1983 was 658,390.

During the year, films on fire prevention, fire department training and life-saving were supplied by the OFM film library, screened for more than 12,569 audiences and viewed by more than 492,034 persons.

The OFM also utilized audio-visual and printed publicity material developed for use in every Canadian province and territory by Fire Prevention Canada, a non-profit organization.

Municipal fire departments were again encouraged by the OFM to organize and conduct year-round fire prevention campaigns, particularly during Fire Prevention Week and during the Christmas season, involving as many people as possible in their community.

Administrative Services, Anthony Bello, Manager

The Administrative Services section provides effective administrative support services in such areas as

financial management, personnel and purchasing. The section prepares and co-ordinates the requisitioning, placement and retirement of all vehicles for the Office of the Fire Marshal and controls the maintenance of all related vehicle records. The OFM fleet presently consists of 196 vehicles of various types and sizes, including fire-fighting vehicles.

Other services include inventory control, requisition for stationery, supplies and equipment as well as the provision of mail sorting, stockroom and shipping facilities. The section is also responsible for the preparation and distribution of information concerning the location of licenced users of radioactive material in Ontario. In 1983 there were 1,632 notifications sent to municipal fire chiefs.

Centre of Forensic Sciences

D.M. Lucas, Director

George Cimbura, Deputy Director

THE CENTRE OF FORENSIC SCIENCES provides evidence to law enforcement officers, Crown attorneys, lawyers, coroners, pathologists and official investigative agencies through scientific analyses.

Expert testimony is provided when required to the courts of law and coroners inquests.

The services of the Centre are provided at no cost to official investigative bodies and to defence counsel in criminal cases. Research is conducted to improve and expand these services. Educational programs and materials are provided to the service users to increase their awareness of the capabilities and limitations of the services.

The Centre is organized into six specialized sections, each with its own areas of expertise. They are:

Biology,

Norman Ericson, Section Head

- body fluids and their stains
- hairs, fibres
- botanical materials

Chemistry,

Dr. R.J. Prime, Section Head

- paint, glass, soil, petroleum products, metals, etc.
- metallurgical, electrical, electronic and engineering studies are also performed

Documents,

G.W.K. Brohier, Section Head

- typewritten, handwritten and machine-produced documents
- altered, erased and charred documents
- writing materials and instruments

Firearms,

Finn Neilsen, Section Head

- bullets, cartridge cases and firearms
- wound tissue and clothing from the victim of a shooting
- tools and marks made by them

Toxicology,

Dr. John Wells, Section Head

- blood and other tissues for alcohol, drugs and poisons

- acquisition and maintenance of breath test equipment and the training of operators

Photography,

Ulf Von Bremen, Section Head

- physical comparisons that may or may not be visible to the naked eye
- photography of exhibits received by other sections and production of audio-visual aids for training and educational purposes

During 1983, three experienced examiners left the Centre and were replaced by trainees. Three other trainees completed their qualification program for court appearance purposes.

Staff members attended educational programs on the following topics: techniques of instruction, organizational methods, forensic accounting, photocopier identification, gas liquid chromatography, effective manual writing and computer concepts.

Staff development programs offered by The Civil Service Commission were also attended as were courses sponsored by the Chief Coroner's Office.

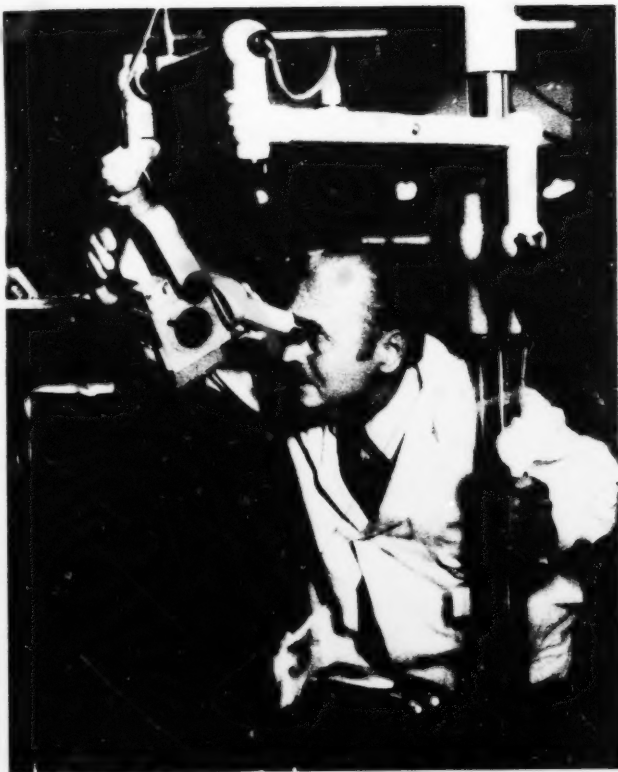
The Centre was represented during the year at a number of scientific conferences in Canada and the United States. In addition, extensive lectures, workshops and seminars were conducted by the Centre's staff.

Eight two-week breathalyzer courses were held and they were attended by 240 students from the Ontario Provincial Police and municipal police forces.

During the year, 86 tours of the Centre were conducted for senior secondary school students and post-secondary groups. Specially-trained university students acted as tour guides. Centre tours conducted by regular staff were given to the Ministry of Natural Resources field conservation officers, MetFors, probation officers, ambulance drivers, cereal chemists, medical technologists from Wellesley and Women's College hospitals, and law clerks of the Supreme Court of Ontario.

The Centre continued its research and development work on a number of long-term projects in 1983 and initiated a number of new undertakings.

In body fluid grouping, work is continuing on the identification of Km 3 antigen in blood stains and it is expected that this marker will be used in casework by the end of 1984. Meanwhile, the use of the HLA-A9 antigen test in routine casework has been suspended. The Centre's laboratory has expanded its work in the red cell isoenzyme ADA and casework application should begin by the end of 1984. In an



A car is examined by a forensic biologist in the Centre's vehicle examination area for an interpretation of a blood stain pattern resulting from a homicidal shooting. Such patterns can often be interpreted to provide valuable clues to the investigators. In this case the examination confirmed that the victim was exiting the car when shot.

effort to provide the necessary statistical data on the Ontario population, research continued on the PGM subgrouping of blood stains using thin layer iso-electric focusing (IEF). Also, a study of the polymorphic enzyme fucosidase has been initiated in an effort to assess the usefulness of this protein as a genetic marker for semen.

The Centre's technicians have begun an instrumental evaluation of dyestuffs used in fibers but its findings are not expected to be applied to casework until sometime in 1985.

Initial problems with a new scanning electron microscope used in gunshot residues work have been resolved and the project is proceeding apace. Progress has been made in the design of a collection system which is simple to use in the field, but problems are still posed by large excesses of foreign material such as flakes of skin.

A project on the discrimination of Japanese automobile paint primer, begun in 1982, was completed during the year and its results applied to casework. Collection of samples continues.

An examination of commercial products such as lubricants that are occasionally encountered in sexual assault cases has been completed and its findings have already been utilized in actual occurrences.

A new project, automated thermal desorption/capillary gas chromatography, was begun to upgrade the analysis for accelerants in arson cases to

state-of-the-art chromatography technology. This project is expected to be automated by the evaluation and possible adoption of equipment designed for monitoring industrial air quality.

The evaluation of the application of HPLC to the analysis of THC (an active constituent of cannabis) in blood has been hampered by a difficulty in obtaining standard material. This work will continue when standards become available.

Radioimmunoassay (RIA) screening, combined with qualitative and quantitative HPLC analysis of barbituates in blood, has proven faster than the former procedure and is now being evaluated for salicylate analysis.

Late in the year, a long-range project for the detection and quantitation of the hypnotic drug triazolam (Halcion) was begun. This work involves chemical synthesis of a number of triazolam analogues prior to injection into rabbits to promote the formation of antibodies. The Centre hopes to have a RIA screening procedure available for this potent drug early in 1985.

During the year, one of the Centre's examiners spent two days at the Remington Arms Co. plant, completing his research on class and individual characteristics caused by modern tooling techniques used in the manufacture of rifles. This project is expected to be complete early in 1984.

In addition, an examination and evaluation was made of digital image enhancement methods involving the digitization and manipulation of photographic images by a computer. This technique has been found useful in obscuring a background in order to make the area of interest more visible by contrast.

A study of the writing of 125 persons in a state of intoxication confirmed the opinion that the changes produced were not directly proportional to the subject's blood-alcohol concentration. Also, a study of writing done with the unaccustomed left hand confirmed that persistent differences exist between left and right-hand writings. Handwriting habits which are neurologically fixed with the accustomed right hand are not necessarily operative when the left hand is used because both hemispheres of the brain are not simultaneously and similarly specialized.

Future laboratory work at the Centre will be aided by the purchase of the Coherent "Innova 90", an Argon-ion laser.

Restrictions imposed in mid-1981 on types of cases accepted by the Centre remained unchanged. The number of cases submitted in 1983 was 7,529, down approximately 1.4 per cent or 106 cases from 1982. The number of cases reported was up 2.5 per cent and for the first time since 1980 more cases have been reported than have been received despite increases of 6.1 per cent in items examined and 9.9 per cent in court appearances. The increase in cases reported is attributed to the new staff hired in 1982 since it takes one to two years of training before the impact of the new staff is noticed in case output. Cases are reaching the courts more rapidly in some areas and this tends to put an additional strain on the

resources of the Centre. Material which must be examined on a priority basis to meet a court date tends to push other cases back, resulting in longer average turnaround times.

An increased demand for blood stain pattern interpretation by investigators has resulted in a good deal of time spent by the biology section, both on increasing their own expertise on the subject as well as on training police personnel. At the scene of one homicide it was ascertained that all the "bloodshedding" was from one small area of a room very close the floor. Very small bloodstains on a wall adjacent to the body indicated the deceased was beaten with an object, and larger oval-shaped stains on the underside of a table partially above the body, was the result of arterial spurting from a slashed throat. The blood stain pattern indicated a brutal attack on a man who was already down.

Time was well spent on another aspect of the Centre's work. In two cases, scene reconstructions threw considerable light on the events surrounding the deaths of two women. In each case, combinations of marital discord, curious financial circumstances and other inconsistencies led police to suspect the husbands. In one case, the Centre's findings corroborated the husband's statement regarding events leading to his wife's suicide by carbon monoxide in a car. In the other, tests indicated that the sequence of events leading to the fall of the woman from a high-rise condominium could not have transpired the way the husband had described.

Aside from actual casework, considerable time was expended by the firearms section over the past three years in a research project conducted by the Ministry of the Environment. Laboratory expertise and equipment gave extra depth to the study of noise pollution problems associated with gunfire at ranges.

The continuing substantial increase in court appearances by the toxicology section is causing considerable delays in reporting cases. Most of the increase is in connection with breathalyzer cases. Where tests are taken beyond two hours after the event, expert evidence is required by the Crown. Many court appearances are at the request of the defence and require estimation of a blood-alcohol concentration based upon the drinking pattern claimed by the accused.

Papers were presented by Centre staff at the following meetings:

- AMSA-RSA Medical Scientific Conference, Houston, Texas, "Mechanism of Drug Interaction with Alcohol", J. Mayer;
- Canadian Society of Forensic Sciences, Vancouver, B.C., "The Forensic Significance of Brake Fluid Examination", B.M. Dixon; and "The Analysis of Ethyleneglycol Mononitrate and Monomethylamine Nitrate from Commercial Blasting Agents in Post Blast Samples", R.J. Prime and J. Krebs. The latter paper was also presented at The International Symposium on Analysis and Detection of Explosives, FBI Academy, Quantico, Virginia.

Technical publications issued during 1983 included:

- "The Effect of Slope Change on Handwriting", J. Jamieson, Canadian Society of Forensic Science Journal, Vol. 16, No. 3, 1983, p. 227.
- "Rapid Quantitation of Cyanide in Blood by Gas Chromatography", F. McAuley and D.S. Reive, Journal of Analytical Toxicology Vol. 17 (1983), p. 213.
- "Physical Comparison of Plastic Garbage Bags and Sandwich Bags", U. von Bremen and L. Blunt, Journal of Forensic Sciences Vol. 28, No. 3, 1983, p. 644.

Office of the Chief Coroner

R.C. Bennett, M.D., Chief Coroner
Peter King, M.D., Deputy Chief Coroner

THE CORONERS ACT 1972 was proclaimed on May 31, 1973, with major changes in the purposes and conduct of inquests, clarification of coroners' duties and authority and the establishment of the Regional Coroners System.

More than half of the 390 coroners in Ontario were appointed before the new Act came into force. They, along with police, pathologists, other investigators and the public, have been effectively educated about the new legislation. The changes, and advancements in the coroners system itself, have had a very positive impact on public safety across the province.

During 1983, Ontario coroners investigated more than 27,000 deaths, representing more than 40 per cent of all deaths in the province and covering a wide range of circumstances. Every unnatural death and virtually every case where the circumstances were questioned has been examined carefully, along with every death associated with institutions such as nursing homes and homes for the aged as specified in the Coroners Act.

Each case is examined by a regional coroner, then reviewed in the Office of the Chief Coroner. These reviews can generate requests back to the local coroners to ensure that every investigation is as comprehensive as possible. Coroners, regional coroners and the Chief Coroner are able to respond to many requests from next-of-kin, solicitors and insurance companies for information. Coroners must also certify the release of all bodies for cremation or shipment out of the province.

The Chief Coroner received coroners' jury verdicts and recommendations from 226 inquests which were held into 253 deaths. These inquests cover the mandatory inquests required by the Coroners Act: construction (23), mining (6) and custody (30), as well as a wide range of circumstances where local coroners and the Chief Coroner decide that holding an inquest would educate the public and provide recommendations that might assist in the prevention of deaths under similar circumstances in the future.

The inquest juries made 1,112 recommendations which the Chief Coroner has passed on for information and consideration to appropriate individuals, organizations and government departments.

Regional coroners have been appointed and offices established in the eight regions into which the province is divided for administration of the coroners' system. Regional coroners review all reports from local coroners and other investigators in their regions, participate in complex investigations and lengthy inquests and assist the Chief Coroner in the

supervision of local coroners.

Ontario's regional coroners are Dr. J.L. Potts (Dryden) Northwestern, Dr. W.E. Sullivan (Sault Ste. Marie) Northeastern, Dr. J.P. MacKay (Parry Sound) Algonquin, Dr. R.M. MacMillan (Kingston) Eastern, Dr. R.B. Penton (St. Catharines) Niagara, Dr. J.K. Strathearn (Orillia) South Georgian Bay, Dr. R.D. MacKinlay (Sarnia) Southwestern, and Dr. J.G. Young (Toronto) Metro Toronto. The Deputy Chief Coroner acts as regional coroner for the Regional Municipalities of Peel, York and Durham (Central Region).

The annual educational course for coroners was held in Toronto in October, attended by coroners, pathologists, police, crown attorneys and other investigators. It is an important vehicle to educate those in the coroners system concerning investigations, inquests, changes in legislation and policy, and to obtain feedback from these important members of the coroners system.

Regional coroners conduct similar meetings in local areas involving their coroners, pathologists, police and crown attorneys. Lectures are also given at the Ontario Police College and the Ontario Fire College and to many other groups concerned with coroners' investigations and inquests.

The Metro Toronto Dispatch Office is manned on a 24-hour, seven day per week basis by staff members of the Office of the Chief Coroner as a central service for coroners in the area. During 1983, this office processed 6,726 Metro cases and continued to provide off-hours contact for all coroners requiring assistance or advice in their investigations.

There were 57 inquests held during the year in the two inquest courtrooms occupying the ground floor level of the George Drew Building in downtown Toronto. This is the only facility in the province designed and maintained exclusively for coroners' inquests. As required by the Coroners Act, the police department having jurisdiction provides coroners' constables to assist in inquests. Initially the City of Toronto, and subsequently the Metropolitan Toronto, police department, has staffed the coroners' courts since 1919.

Most of the 8,389 post-mortem examinations ordered by coroners across the province are performed by local pathologists in their own hospitals. In the Toronto area, most post-mortem examinations, numbering 1,284 in 1983, are performed in the provincial morgue in the Coroners Building by pathologists from Toronto hospitals. Dispatch Office personnel supervise and service the morgue. They received a total of 1,434 bodies for

post-mortem examination and storage. A few complex cases of identification or homicide are transported to Toronto for examination by the Provincial Forensic Pathologist. The proximity of the Centre of Forensic Sciences aids in the investigation of these and many other coroners' cases.

The information gathered from all the coroners' investigations over a number of years is available in the Office of the Chief Coroner. Compiled annually into statistical data, it is also possible to extract data for research into deaths in almost any type of population or environment. Personnel from this office use these studies to assist many organizations concerned with the review and prevention of deaths.

The Office of the Chief Coroner of Ontario, along with the Centre of Forensic Sciences and The Traffic Injury Research Foundation of Canada (TIRF), is investigating the use of cannabis and alcohol among persons dying in motor vehicle accidents. The investigation began in March, 1982 and will continue through April, 1985. Other agencies, especially Ontario's police forces and the Ministry of Transportation and Communications, directly support this effort by submitting reports and records to the Office of the Chief Coroner. The conduct of this investigation, the largest ever attempted, thus depends on many agencies and individuals. Without their support and co-operation this investigation could not succeed in achieving its aims.

Every death investigated by a coroner which occurs after a patient in hospital has received an anaesthetic is carefully reviewed by the Chief Coroner. Many of these cases are intensively investigated by the Anaesthetic Advisory Committee to the Chief Coroner - composed of five senior anaesthetists, along with other specialists such as surgeons, as required.

Not only does the committee provide a complete review of these complex cases, but their recommendations concerning improvements in procedures, drugs and equipment are disseminated to hospital staffs across Canada. The committee also provides expert witnesses at inquests, an essential function when the circumstances are highly technical.

The tragic problem of suicide deaths in Ontario, particularly among teenagers, has gained some prominence in the media in recent years. This reflects public concern and the concerted efforts of many suicide prevention organizations located in major centres in the province.

Through its objective review of all possible suicide cases, the Office of the Chief Coroner is able to provide factual statistics on the actual number of suicidal deaths in Ontario.

The purpose of the Human Tissue Gift Act is to provide for inter-vivos gifts of transplants and post-mortem gifts for transplants and other purposes.

The organs or tissues in greatest demand at present are eyes, kidneys, pituitary glands, joints and bones, brains, hearts, lungs and livers. The need for such organs is ever-increasing because of recent major breakthroughs in surgical techniques and drug therapy. The public attitude has changed remarkably

in the past few years as more and more people are signing consents to donate their bodies or parts of their bodies for therapeutic purposes, medical education or scientific research. A consent form under the Human Tissue Gift Act has been a part of each Ontario driver's licence since 1975. Numerous inquiries are received daily, not only from licenced drivers in Ontario, but also from persons who obtain the Office's brochure "Help Somebody, Someday".

Where the deceased has made no prior arrangements, a consent may be obtained from the next of kin for donation of the required organs.

Coroners, pathologists, other physicians and police officers are continuously reminded to look for a consent card and to discuss the possibility of donation with the next-of-kin. Physicians throughout the province can obtain information, make arrangements or discuss the case with a knowledgeable physician by calling a central number at the Toronto General Hospital which has 24-hour coverage.

Post-Mortem Organ Donations

	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Kidneys	189	206	218	238	248
Eyes	956	974	947	1,008	1,113
Joints	14	15	15	12	7
Pituitary Glands	6,909	5,388	6,273	6,107	6,114
Brains	NA	NA	NA	103	90

The Anatomy Act provides a means whereby designated schools of anatomy are able to receive donated and unclaimed bodies which are used in the teaching of gross anatomy.

The Chief Coroner, who is also appointed as General Inspector of Anatomy, administers this Act with the assistance of 19 local inspectors and one anatomy clerk. During the year 1983, a total of 268 bodies were transported to the eight schools of anatomy in the province of Ontario. Of this total, 253 were donated and 15 were unclaimed. The number of bodies received at each school is as follows:

University of Toronto	90
University of Ottawa	49
University of Western Ontario (London)	65
Queen's University (Kingston)	16
McMaster University (Hamilton)	17
University of Guelph	14
University of Waterloo	1
Canadian Memorial Chiropractic College	16

These schools provide courses in human anatomy to medical and dental students, chiropractors, nurses, physiotherapists, physical educationalists and many others. In addition, bodies are often made available to post-graduate students and surgical specialists for use in developing new surgical techniques and for other research purposes.

The number of bodies received by each school bears no relationship to the student enrolment or the number of courses offered. Anatomy students at the Universities of Toronto and Western Ontario still

dissect individual bodies, whereas McMaster University uses only prosected bodies, in conjunction with anatomic models, video tapes and diagrams. The other anatomy schools have modified programs with some dissection being carried out, in conjunction with audio-visual displays.

A memorial service is held by each school at the time of burial or cremation. The next-of-kin are notified of the date, time and place of the service and many are invited to pay tribute.

The General Inspector makes an annual visit to

each school for the purpose of inspecting their methods and facilities for handling, preserving, storing, dissection and disposing of bodies.

During 1983, a total of 79 unclaimed bodies were disposed of by burial by the various municipalities throughout the province on warrants issued by local inspectors or coroners, under section 11 of the Anatomy Act.

In addition, there were 16 bodies initially reported as unclaimed which were subsequently claimed for burial.

Forensic Pathology

J. Hillsdon-Smith, M.D., Director

THE FORENSIC PATHOLOGIST is a vital member of a team involved in the investigation of all sudden and unexplained deaths in Ontario. These deaths are investigated initially by the coroner, assisted at the scene by a police officer. As a result of their investigation, it might be decided that a post-mortem examination, which includes a medicolegal autopsy, will be required. At this time, a pathologist who is familiar in medicolegal investigations is called in to assist in the investigation.

The forensic pathologist's primary function is to evaluate the pathological findings in cases of sudden death in relation to circumstances surrounding the death and the results of any ancillary investigations. Sudden death pathology is as much a specialty as other subdivisions of pathology, such as neuropathology or skin pathology. In any inquiry into sudden death, whether from natural or unnatural causes, the forensic pathologist acts as a link between coroner and police. This link becomes more apparent in homicides and in cases of suspicious or unexplained deaths.

During 1983 the Coroners Office investigated 27,442 sudden deaths. Of this number, 8,400 medicolegal autopsies were conducted by 260 pathologists.

The role of the Forensic Pathology Agency is to assist in determining causes and mechanisms of death in unusual circumstances and to aid law enforcement

agencies throughout the province in the interpretation of certain aspects of sudden death through the application of expertise in forensic pathology.

These objectives can be achieved by providing an advisory service to police, coroners and pathologists, by developing training programs in forensic pathology and by carrying out forensic pathology examinations in difficult or complex cases.

A seminar on "The Pathologist and Sudden Death Investigation" was held in late March, 1983 and was attended by 100 pathologists from across Ontario. Also, a seminar on "Forensic Pathology and the Homicide Investigation" was held in October and was attended by 110 law enforcement officers from across Canada. Lecturers from Ontario and the United States spoke at these seminars and a transcript of all the proceedings was issued to each participant.

The Director gave 84 hours of lectures (including seminar) to medical students at the University of Toronto, at the identification course and the arson investigation courses at the Ontario Police College in Aylmer, at criminal investigations courses at the Provincial Police Academy in Brampton and at the coroners courses in Toronto.

Thirty-eight tours of the facility were given - 14 of them to law enforcement personnel.

In-department elective tuition was provided for four students from the University of Toronto over a total period of 20 weeks.

In addition, 210 medical students made 694 visits to attend autopsies as part of their undergraduate curriculum requirements.

Consent for eye donations was obtained by the forensic pathology branch in 42 cases during the year and 64 additional donations were achieved, primarily through the voluntary donor form attached to all Ontario driver's licences. A total of 659 pituitary glands were removed at autopsy and shipped frozen to Winnipeg for human growth hormone. Because Toronto is a trans-shipping point for many area hospitals, the forensic pathology branch forwarded a number of pituitaries to Winnipeg on their behalf.

During the year, the branch's work on X-ray identification techniques continued. In addition, post-mortem angiography has been made available on a routine basis as additional backup in certain cases.

Level of Service – 1983

Coroners Cases Autopsied	1,104
Medicolegal Examinations	
Performed by the Director	155
Number of Consultations	144
Lectures	84 hours
Court Appearances	162 hours
Number of hours Seminar	64
for participants	210
Elective Tuition	4 students
for	20 weeks
Number of Microscopic	
Examinations	30,531 units
X-Rays Taken	1,938
Number of Forensic Photograph	
Cases	129

Ontario Police Arbitration Commission

R.F. Egan, Chairman

THE ONTARIO POLICE ARBITRATION COMMISSION has general responsibility for monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of the police arbitration system and making recommendations for its improvement. The Commission continued to offer assistance to municipalities and municipal police forces in their negotiations during 1983.

The Commission is a five-member body that administers the arbitration process between municipalities and municipal police forces throughout Ontario. Under the Police Amendment Act, 1972, all arbitrations are conducted by a single arbitrator. It is the aim of the Commission to provide competent arbitrators for speedy and professional contract bargaining and arbitration.

The Commission maintains a register of qualified part-time arbitrators available for designation by the Solicitor General. It is the objective of the Commission to promote more harmonious police contract bargaining and arbitration.

Part-time arbitrators on the register in 1983 were George W. Adams, Q.C., Dr. A.P. Aggarwal, Professor Peter G. Barton, G. Gail Brent, Kevin M. Burkett, R.G. Geddes, Professor Richard L. Jackson, Hon. Mayer Lerner, Q.C., Richard H. McLaren, Michel G. Picher, Maureen K. Saltman, Joseph W. Samuels, Kenneth P. Swan and Professor Bruce Welling. All appointments to the register of arbitrators are for one-year renewable periods.

Other than the chairman, two members of the Commission represent municipal police governing bodies and two represent police forces. All members are appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council.

The Commission in no way influences the parties in their actual negotiations. It has no specific responsibilities in the operation of the actual negotiations or conciliation process. During conciliation and arbitration, however, the Commission may be called upon to assist the parties in their efforts to reach an agreement by making available material and experts knowledgeable in employee/employer relations. As well, the Commission monitors and evaluates the general effectiveness of the police bargaining system and makes recommendations for its improvement.

If, during their negotiations to renew a collective agreement, either party to the negotiations requests the assistance of a conciliation officer, the Solicitor General may appoint one. The Commission has arranged to have available to those requesting conciliation the valuable services of Victor E. Scott, Former Director of Conciliation and Mediation Services of the Ontario Ministry of Labour.

During 1983 the Commission introduced, on an experimental basis, mediation services to parties involved in police "rights" disputes. Victor Scott provided this service.

The introduction of the Inflation Restraint Act and the regulations made under the Act limited wage increases for provincial and municipal employees. The legislation temporarily suspended access to binding arbitration on monetary items, although collective bargaining on non-monetary items was allowed to continue. As a result of this legislation, no "interest" arbitration matters were allowed. However, "rights" arbitrations were not affected.

The Arbitration Commission, through services provided by the research department of the Ministry of Labour, has developed a collective agreement information system and a manual was completed on June 1, 1983, for distribution to all interested parties.

The manual was prepared to serve as a guide to all parties requesting information from the Ministry of Labour's Research Branch with respect to the computerized collective agreement analysis system for

negotiations and other needs. The manual describes the system and explains how the analysis of police agreements fits into the system. It discusses the provisions in agreements that are analyzed, details with respect to the analysis, what form of information can be obtained from the system and what fees are charged for the computer printout of such data.

The administrative arrangements for the arbitration and conciliation hearings are made by the Commission. Other duties and functions that have been carried out by the Commission include the establishment of forms to be used by the parties whenever they require arbitration or conciliation services, as well as prescribing procedures for conducting arbitration hearings.

Printed versions of arbitration decisions rendered by the Commission in 1983 are available on request.

Emergency Planning Office

K.J.W. Reeves, Co-ordinator

THE MANDATE of the Emergency Planning Office was broadened substantially in 1983 with the passage of the Emergency Plans Act. Responsibilities of the Office now include:

- monitoring, co-ordinating and assisting in the formation and implementation of emergency plans made by provincial ministries and agencies;
- administering the Provincial Nuclear Emergency Plan;
- monitoring, co-ordinating and approving municipal nuclear emergency plans;
- co-ordinating plans for the types of emergencies assigned to the Ministry of the Solicitor General;
- liaison with and co-ordination of federal, provincial, municipal and private sector involvement in emergencies in Ontario;
- assisting the Solicitor General in emergency planning for Ontario, and directing and co-ordinating the province's response in any type of emergency;
- developing and maintaining a Provincial Emergency Response System and a Provincial Emergency Communications System;
- arranging emergency response training for individuals and organizations;
- administering the federal Joint Emergency Planning Program in Ontario.

Contingency planning for a nuclear-plant incident

was a priority in the EPO during 1983. Exercise Pickering 83 was completed and a report on the exercise was circulated to all participants. In addition, the EPO prepared and distributed a second draft of the Ontario Nuclear Emergency Plan and assisted six provincial working groups and committees established to report on important issues related to nuclear emergency planning.

Two important publications – *A Guide to Emergency Planning and Operations* by Municipalities and *Joint Emergency Planning*



The command centre at OPP headquarters is a hive of activity during an exercise co-ordinated by the Emergency Planning office of the ministry. The office assists municipalities in preparing for emergencies.

Program (JEPP) — were produced by the EPO and circulated to all Ontario government ministries and to municipalities across the province.

The EPO arranged for the distribution of \$746,005 in JEPP funding to 34 Ontario municipalities through the year. JEPP is a federal program that provides financial contributions to help provinces meet the cost of projects that enhance Canada's emergency response capability.

Emergency preparedness courses held at the Federal Study Centre in Arnprior attracted 176 applicants from Ontario in 1983. The most popular courses included those dealing with transportation of

dangerous goods, peacetime plans and operations and the mayors and elected officials conference. In addition to arranging attendance at the study centre, the EPO also participated in dozens of exercises, seminars and conferences dealing with emergency preparedness.

The Office also distributed pamphlets advising emergency planners about the availability of expert guidance and assistance from organizations such as CANUTEC and TEAP, which are dedicated to help deal with incidents arising from the transportation of dangerous goods.

Administration Division

D. Scott Campbell, Executive Director

THE ADMINISTRATION DIVISION is, physically, a direct adjunct of the Ministry Office but its areas of responsibility touch all of the Solicitor General's myriad activities.

The Division has two basic goals:

- to provide designated support services to managers in as efficient and effective fashion as possible, given the resources available; and
- to ensure, for the Deputy Minister and senior program managers, that the controllership function of the ministry is adequately performed.

The first of these objectives is met through providing services in the areas of planning and evaluation; management systems; personnel administration; financial services; purchasing services; policy development; and communication services to program managers throughout the ministry.

The second objective is met by performing those activities which will ensure the Deputy Minister and senior program managers that the financial, administrative and management practices of the ministry are consistent with government and ministry policies and procedures and sound management practices.

Financial Services, Lorne Edwards, Director

The Financial Services Branch provides financial and related services to the ministry. Its responsibilities include:

- designing, communicating, implementing and

maintaining financial administrative systems;

- ensuring the financial controllership functions in the ministry;
- participating in the development of ministry policies and procedures;
- providing timely, accurate and meaningful financial and related information and advisory service;
- providing a purchasing service for the ministry;
- co-ordinating and controlling the ministry's budgeting process;
- co-ordinating the continuing development of the ministry's Management by Results (MBR) system;
- maintaining a number of financial processing systems, including payroll, payment of accounts, cashiering, revenue recording and accountable advances;
- providing administrative services such as supply and messenger services at the ministry's office and maintaining its asset control system;
- providing financial consulting services to program managers.

In addition to the normal financial processing functions of payroll, accounts payable, accountable advance and revenue accounting, the branch undertook initiatives during 1983 to improve the operations and productivity of financial systems and to improve the budgeting process.

Personnel Services, Tom Thomson, Director

The Personnel Services Branch is responsible for the administration of the total personnel function, with the exception of the recruitment of OPP uniformed

members, negotiations with the Ontario Provincial Police Association and staff development of uniformed personnel. It provides services to assist the management of ministry divisions to efficiently utilize human resources and ensure that government personnel policies, legislation and regulations are adhered to and employee benefits are administered correctly.

Services are provided in seven areas:

- Benefits Administration and Counselling;
- Workers' Compensation;
- Staff Development;
- Recruitment;
- Classification;
- Staff Relations;
- Personnel Records.

The latter four areas have been decentralized from the ministry offices at 25 Grosvenor Street to the OPP general headquarters at 90 Harbour Street to provide a more efficient service.

Planning and Evaluation,

G.A. Krishna, Director

The Planning and Evaluation Branch facilitates the continued development and maintenance of factual information and evaluation, to assist in the practical decision-making process for the programs, activities and operations of the ministry. The Branch is also responsible for the co-ordination of the preparation of ministry administration policies and procedures.

Management Systems Services provides systems development and consulting services to the administration and public safety divisions of the ministry. During 1983 projects were undertaken in both the administrative and operational support areas. They included feasibility studies, computer systems design, computer programming and system support functions.

Policy Development and Management Systems Advisor,

Richard Rintoul

The Policy Development and Management Systems Advisor provides advice and guidance on matters of policy, planning, and application to the ministry on subjects relating to the Ontario Police Commission,

the Ontario Provincial Police, the Public Safety Division and other areas of the ministry.

The advisor represents the ministry on a number of committees and is responsible for delivering the ministry's viewpoint on a variety of subjects both within the government and with other federal and non-government agencies.

The fundamental nature of the programs and services provided by this ministry demand that the resources available be applied in a most effective manner. In view of the significant cost in the delivery of policing services throughout the province, considerable attention is paid to changes which could bring about economies of operation and improved effectiveness in policing activities.

Of significant importance to the future policy direction of the ministry is the continuing work of the interministerial committee involved in a complete review of the organization and financing of policing in Ontario. Detailed studies have been carried out on the delivery of services from the 187 OPP detachments to determine the level of service and the cost of providing the services to the 625 municipalities involved. The interministerial committee is composed of representatives from the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing, the Ministry of Treasury and Economics and Management Board Secretariat.

Communications,

Allan Dickie, Director

The Communications Branch prepares speeches and statements for the Minister and other ministry staff.

The branch also responds to questions from the news media on matters pertaining to ministry business, prepares news releases and arranges interviews and news conferences for the Solicitor General and other ministry officials.

The Director of Communications provides advice on media communications and public relations to the chairman of the Ontario Police Commission, the Chief Coroner, the Commissioner of the Ontario Provincial Police, the Ontario Fire Marshal and the Emergency Planning Co-ordinator as requested.

In addition to the communications services provided by the Branch, the Communications Policy Advisor helps ensure that government communications policies are met.

OPP Telecommunications Project

D. Scott Campbell, General Manager

AN OPP TELECOMMUNICATIONS PROJECT TEAM was established in January, 1983 to continue the design and implementation of a new province-wide mobile radio system for the force. The new radio network is a trunked cellular system. It will use centralized radio dispatching on a district basis. Each of the 16 independent district systems will have a communications centre and a significant number of remote tower sites. Each of the 186 detachments will have direct telephone linking to the appropriate communications centre to complement the radio system. This telephone system will provide: direct access between the detachment and communications centre; automatic switching of telephone calls made to a detachment to the respective communications centre when the detachment is closed; direct contact for the public to the communications centre via a telephone located outside the detachment; and

switched telephone access between adjacent detachments. The linking systems for both the radio and telephone components will be either leased from the common carrier (i.e. Bell or CNCP) or owned by the government or a combination of both.

During 1983, the project team obtained approval from Management Board of Cabinet for funding to acquire the necessary facilities and services to proceed with a field test of the Motorola mobile radio equipment. Specific installations were required at 12 sites in order to conduct the test. Contracts were executed for the provision of towers and civil works, base buildings and standby power systems, multicoupler equipment and professional consulting services. In addition, the project team continued to complete the design of other major components of the system.

Statistics/1983

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Total Number of Deaths in Ontario	61,468	62,675	62,838	63,508	64,457
Investigations	27,005	27,689	27,050	26,912	27,440
Post-mortem examinations	8,813	8,469	8,395	8,357	8,389
Inquests	290	287	260	252	226
Cremations	9,562	10,554	11,806	12,488	13,562
Bodies - Anatomy Act	438	400	402	383	363

	DEATHS	POST-MORTEMS
Natural	22,986	5,060
Accidental	2,901	2,106
Suicide	1,339	1,018
Homicide	205	204
Undetermined and found remains	3	1
Animal bones	6	0
	27,440	8,389

INQUEST STATISTICS

Recommendations

Inquest verdicts received	226
Total deaths involved	253
Recommendations made by coroners' juries	1,112
1983 recommendations implemented	787
Recommendations from previous years implemented during 1983	201
Coroners' recommendations implemented	75
Total recommendations implemented in 1983	1,063

Number of Inquests Held by County, District or Regional Municipality

Algoma	11	Niagara	4
Brant	3	Nippissing	
Bruce	2	Northumberland	4
Cochrane	4	Ottawa-Carleton	12
Dufferin	1	Oxford	5
Durham	4	Parry Sound	1
Elgin		Peel	9
Essex	7	Perth	1
Frontenac	10	Peterborough	4
Grey		Prescott & Russell	1
Haldimand-Norfolk	1	Prince Edward	1
Haliburton	2	Rainy River	
Halton	3	Renfrew	5
Hamilton-Wentworth	4	Simcoe	8
Hastings	2	Stormont, Dundas &	
Huron	1	Gilengarry	4
Kenora	3	Sudbury	3
Kent	1	Temiskaming	4
Lambton	1	Thunder Bay	11
Lanark	1	Victoria	2
Leeds & Grenville	3	Waterloo	5
Lennox & Addington	4	Wellington	1
Manitoulin	1	Metropolitan Toronto	57
Middlesex	6	York	8
Muskoka		Total	226

Age Distribution of Suicides 1974-1983

Year	0-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60+	Total
1983	91	290	237	219	216	286	1,339
1982	100	282	229	202	222	247	1,282
1981	97	247	215	209	242	263	1,273
1980	96	297	224	220	225	258	1,320
1979	98	279	239	231	213	242	1,302
1978	95	322	235	251	235	208	1,346
1977	109	332	212	247	236	246	1,382
1976	87	266	209	247	228	202	1,239
1975	107	286	181	249	233	221	1,277
1974	105	257	215	260	231	225	1,293

Age Distribution of Suicides - 1983

Age group	Male No.	Male %	Female No.	Female %	Age Group	% for Age Group
0-9						
10-19	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
20-29	76	83.5	15	16.5	91	6.8
30-39	235	81.0	55	19.0	290	21.7
40-49	168	70.9	69	29.1	237	17.7
50-59	153	69.9	66	30.1	219	16.4
60-69	146	67.6	70	32.4	216	16.1
70-79	103	60.9	66	39.1	169	12.6
80 &	64	74.4	22	25.6	86	6.4
OVER	23	74.2	8	25.8	31	102.3
TOTAL:	968	72.3	371	27.7	1,339	100.0

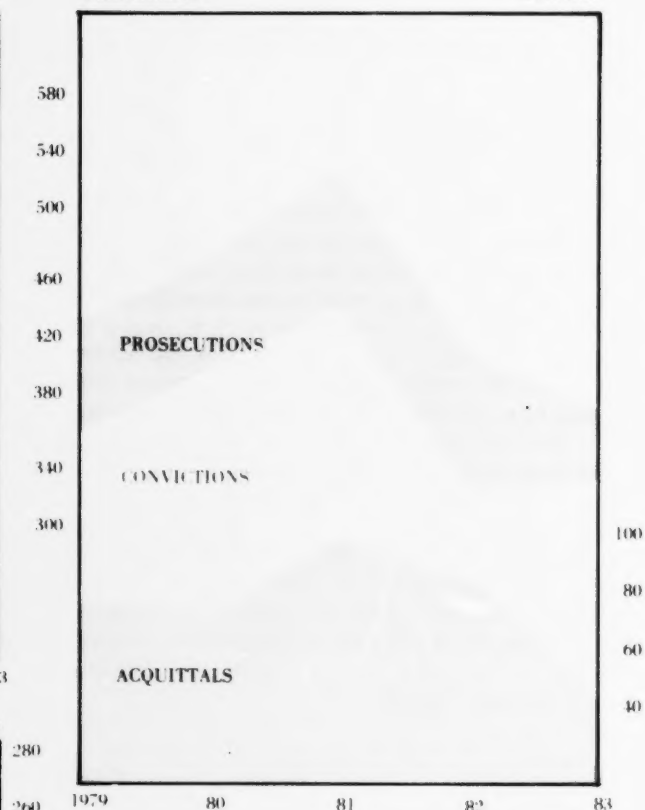
NUMBER OF FIRES IN ONTARIO

IN 000's



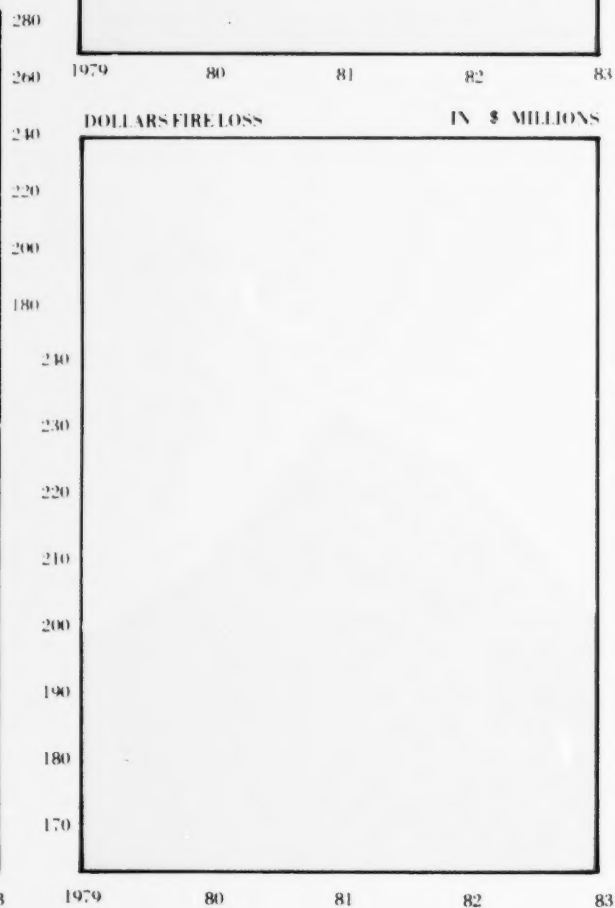
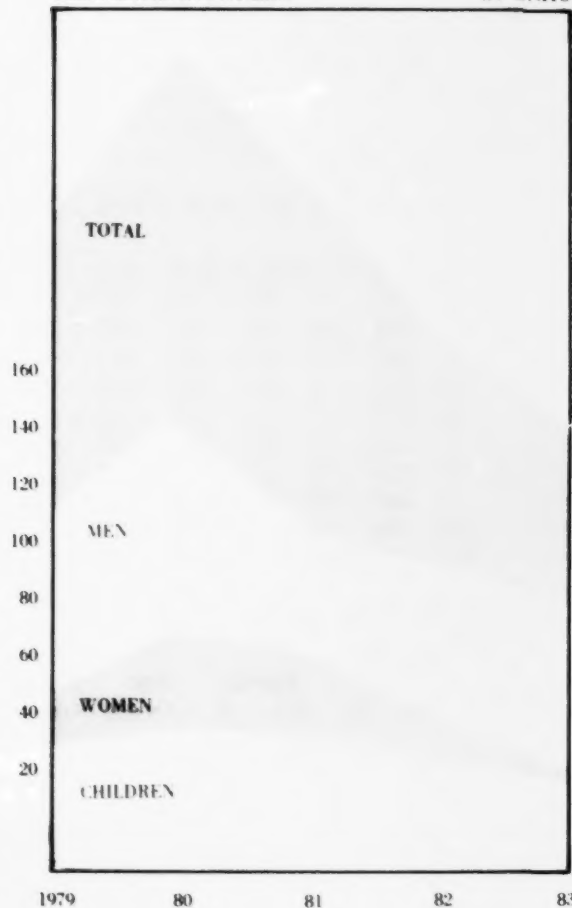
FIRE CRIMES

IN UNITS



FIRE DEATHS IN ONTARIO

IN UNITS

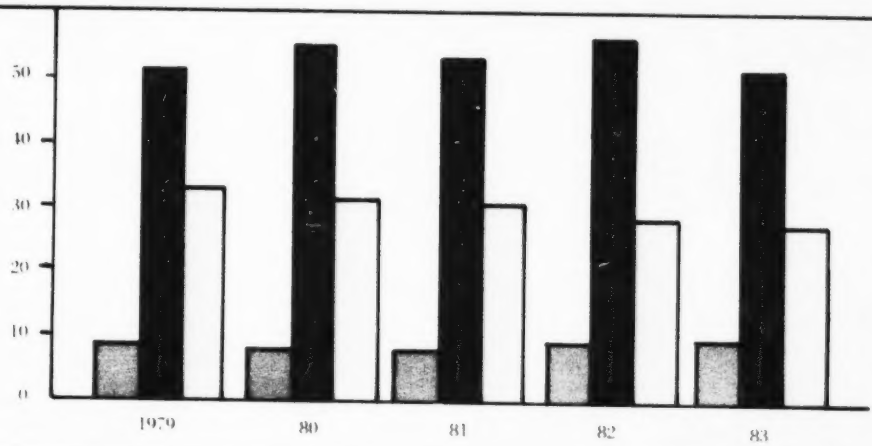


**ACTUAL
CRIMINAL CODE
OCCURRENCES**

000's

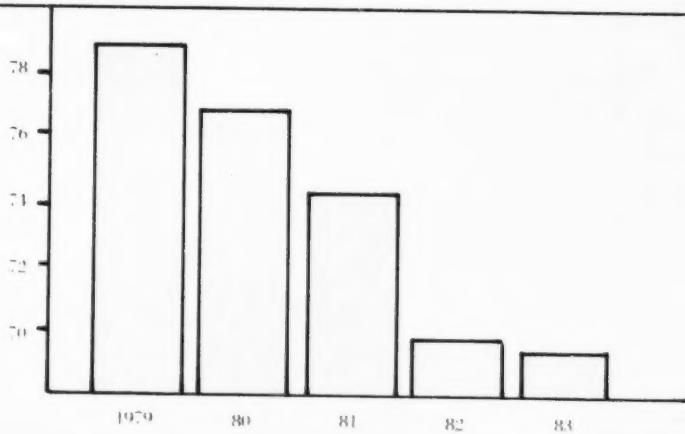
Legend

-  Crimes Against Persons
-  Crimes Against Property
-  Other Criminal Code



**TOTAL
MOTOR VEHICLE
ACCIDENTS**

000's

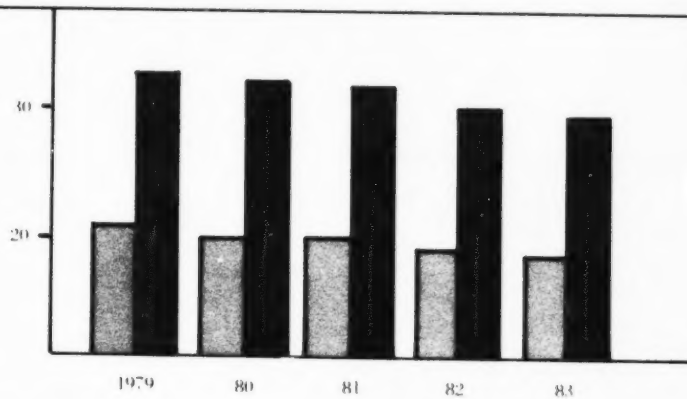


**INJURY
MOTOR VEHICLE
ACCIDENTS**

000's

Legend

-  Injury Accidents
-  Persons Injured

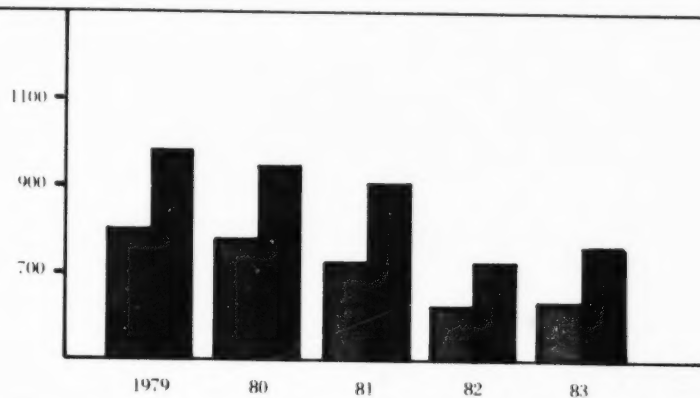


**FATAL
MOTOR VEHICLE
ACCIDENTS**

000's

Legend:

-  Fatal Accidents
-  Persons Killed





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